هكذا من الأهرام

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, fair & warm. Temp. 23-15 (84-64). Thursday, fair with possible showers. LONDON: Wednesday, possible. Temp 23-13 (75-59). Thursday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Wednesday, sunny Temp. 34-17 (93-63). NEW YORK: Wednesday. Hazy. Temp 29-20 (84-68).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.25
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	15 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 5
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	1.£ 4	Yugoslavia	12 D.

No. 29,050 PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1976 Established 1887

Fighting Continues In Beirut Despite Arab Peace Force

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT June 22 (NYT).—Syrian troops began ning out around Beirut's air- today, out heavy shelling between leftist and rightist ons shattered a calm that been settling over this city. lestinian and leftist radios ed rightist militiamen of at- ng two isolated enclaves, the em quarter of Naaba and the stinian camp of Tal Zaatar. rightists charged that their had infiltrated the Christian bs of Dikwaneh and Sin el-

e resumption of what is now the "traditional war"— rt from the confrontation en the Palestinian-leftist ce and the Syrian expedi- tionary force in Lebanon—was a reminder that Arab League peace efforts have not even begun to resolve a conflict now in its 15th month.

Small hopes were raised yesterday with the arrival of 500 Syrian and 500 Libyan troops, said to be vanguards of an Arab League peace-keeping force that has been organized with dismaying slowness as far as the war-weary citizens of this city are concerned.

New Units Planned

[In Cairo, Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad said today that he was sending to Lebanon soon three Sudanese, Saudi Arabian and Somali contingents to bolster the peace-keeping forces there.]

This morning, at the strategic crossroads at Khalde, the now-familiar faces of certain Syrian soldiers were wreathed in smiles. They said they were going back to Damascus.

Next to them, wearing maroon berets set off with green bands, were other Syrian soldiers, who arrived yesterday as "peace-keepers." Libyan soldiers, also with the peace-keeping green bands on their blue berets, moved up and down the sand-covered highway at Ouzai next to the airport.

The opening of the road to Sidon, which has been periodically closed by Syrian troops at Khalde and by fighting in the area, finally permitted a long-deferred convoy of 30 cars and six buses, organized by the British Embassy, to go to Damascus.

The convoy, which was escorted to the edges of the city by Palestinian troops, moved about 200 people, including about 20 Americans and 70 Britons.

It was the inability of the convoy to leave, the two-week closure of Beirut airport and the assassination of the U.S. ambassador and his economic counselor that partly prompted a U.S. seaborne evacuation from Beirut two days ago.

[In Washington, it was announced today that President Ford was sending Talcott Seelye, a veteran Foreign Service officer, to Beirut to take charge of the U.S. Embassy. Mr. Seelye, 54, the deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has served in Lebanon before. He was born there of U.S. parents and speaks Arabic fluently.]

One of the principal declared (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

ots Go On S. Africa, t Slacken

s Stoned, Buildings ned at 2 Towns

HANNESBURG, June 22 ers).—Black teen-agers cars and government gs in two townships near ia today but other areas e country appeared to be ing to normal after six of racial turmoil.

horities said the troubles in ownships of Ga-Rankuwa Mamelodi were slight com- to the earlier rioting, which aimed 140 lives since it d near here Wednesday. No s were reported today.

Ga-Rankuwa, 12 miles east of Pretoria, thousands schoolchildren participated in oning of cars driven by and administrative build- They also burned a school ground.

inic and Shop Burned

Mamelodi, 12 miles east of ia, a clinic and a shop et afire by a group iden- by police as "tsotsis"— ers.

two townships house a of 30,000 blacks.

e reported calm in the

at majority of South ican whites still resisting nge. Page 2.

townships around Pretoria ohannesburg.

e situation is fairly quiet at rious flashpoints," Justice er James Kruger told Par- it in Cape Town. "I would express the hope that no r disturbances will occur in untry.

e majority of black people rateful for what the gov- nt is doing to uplift them," d. "It was the minority element which caused the e."

e than 900 blacks have been ed during the troubles and ruger asked whites to help maintain order "by report- erything they see or hear seems suspicious."

of those killed during the e were blacks living in the ips around Johannesburg. lting erupted after police fire on a crowd of dem- ors in Soweto protesting the enforced use of the ans language in schools.

Blacks at Mortuary

lines of blacks gathered outside the Johannesburg ary, seeking missing rela-

le the mortuary, Mr. and lack Matsapola filed past e of corpses and identified llet-ridden body of their -old daughter, Elizabeth. Mrs. Pumla Gwilisa could nd her 16-year-old son the bodies. She was told urn to the mortuary to- y.

masters of several schools reto are planning a mass July 3 for pupils killed dur- e rioting.

tain Rejects orus Parley

DON, June 22 (Reuters).— today turned down a d Soviet call for an inter- al conference on Cyprus United Nations auspices.

Foreign Office spokesman, to comment on the Soviet tion, said: "We continue lieve that the intercommu- ks [between Greek-Cypriot Turkish-Cypriot representa- offer the best way forward egotiated settlement. There substitute for direct nego- s between the parties y concerned."



United Press International.

IN LONDON TO VISIT THE QUEEN—Queen Elizabeth riding in a state carriage with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing yesterday at the start of a four-day visit.

Giscard Begins 4-Day State Visit to Britain

LONDON, June 22 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France began a four-day state visit today which both countries hoped would lead to warmer relations.

It was the first state visit by a French president to Britain since Charles de Gaulle came here in 1960.

Accompanied by his wife, Anne-Aymone, and Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, the French President was welcomed at Victoria Station by Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip, Prime Minister James Callaghan, Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland, Home Secretary Roy Jenkins and Britain's armed forces chiefs.

They flew from Orly Airport, Paris, to Gatwick, 30 miles south of London, where they were met by Princess Margaret, the Queen's sister. They traveled the rest of the way to London by special train.

The four days are scheduled to end with a one-day visit to Edinburgh on Friday.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will address a joint session of Parliament in Westminster Hall, the oldest part of the Houses of Parliament, tomorrow morning.

He scheduled four hours of talks with Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Crosland later tomorrow.

Community to Store Beef

French Receive EEC Drought Aid

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, June 22 (IHT).—The European Economic Community today officially acknowledged the seriousness of the drought that is now affecting a third of the Common Market's agricultural land.

Commission officials here said that the price to farmers of beef in Belgium and France, the two worst-hit countries, had fallen by 3 to 4 per cent during the last eight days.

Meanwhile, EEC agriculture ministers meeting in Luxemourg agreed that France should be given a special dispensation so that up to 2,000 tons of beef a week will be stored at EEC expense during the next five weeks.

This followed an appeal by French Agriculture Minister Christian Bonnet. He told his colleagues that farmers in the north and west of France no longer had enough fodder to keep their cattle alive and had to dispose of the livestock urgently.

Community beef stocks already stand at 280,000 tons. More is unwelcome politically, but the Council of Ministers recognized that there was no alternative but to aid the French in the present drought conditions. Up to 45 per cent of the herds in the worst-afflicted areas of France were being slaughtered, Mr. Bonnet said.

It was also agreed that if dry weather persists in Luxembourg and Italy during the next few weeks, those two countries will also have to be granted temporary arrangements similar to those France was given today.

The European Commission is revising its crop predictions for the rest of the year. The agriculture commissioner, Pierre Lardinois, said today that original estimates of EEC milk production for the year showed a 6-per-cent rise over the previous 12 months. The drought will reduce this figure to only 3 per cent.

Estimates on cereals also have been changed. Four weeks ago the commissioner believed the EEC could export 9 million tons during 1976, but he has had to revise his estimate downward to 4 million to 5 million tons.

The commission also estimates that the nine EEC member nations could end the year being net importers of barley, as well as being bigger importers of corn than is usual.

French Aid Planning

PARIS, June 22 (Reuters).—Agriculture Minister Bonnet said today that the government would set up a 1-billion-franc (about $210-million) fund to aid farmers if France's water shortage reached disaster proportions.

Mr. Bonnet, speaking at the annual meeting of the state-owned farming bank, said this fund would be in addition to aid of 50 million francs announced for the most serious drought damage cases last week.

Earlier, farmers in eastern France appealed to Prime Minister Jacques Chirac for help on livestock problems caused by the drought.

They called for meat price-support measures, a price freeze on animal feed and a ban on exports of fodder to Switzerland.

Shortages in Moscow

MOSCOW, June 22 (UPI).—With meat supplies dwindling steadily and some foods already on ration, Moscow's worst weather in 100 years—rain, not drought—has now caused a marked shortage of fruit and vegetables. The newspaper Leninskoye Znamya characterized the farm situation today as "serious but not hopeless."

Housewives are paying as much as three times the state prices for those greens and fruits which were available at markets where peasants sell their own produce.

The new shortage follows the virtual disappearance of items such as poultry, the popular brown buckwheat flour, coffee and pepper, and there were fears that the meat situation will worsen.

Western economists cautioned against the assumption of widespread food shortages, noting that the supply situation in the Soviet Union was notoriously spotty and goods disappeared from shop counters periodically. But they said recent torrential rains on the European part of the country and last year's disastrous grain harvest were adding to the authorities' problems in feeding the population.

Socialists Are Key

Italy Faces Stalemate After Indecisive Vote

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, June 22.—Italy faced a continued political deadlock today after final results from the national elections showed that neither the Christian Democrats nor the Communists had a parliamentary majority.

The key to a coalition seemed to be the Socialist party, which has said that it will not enter the government without the Communists. The Christian Democrats have rejected this demand, but cannot form a majority without the Socialists.

Two days of voting made it clear that the Christian Democrats had managed to fend off a strong Communist assault on their 30-year supremacy. But the question remained, for how long?

The elections suggested that the only formula for political stability lay in some sort of accord between the two major parties.

Observers said the only options seemed to be political stalemate or a fresh round of general elections.

Torn by Divisions

Italians voted heavily for the Christian Democrats, although the party is torn by divisions and under fire for corruption and ineptness.

This tended to obscure the scale of the Communist gains—a 7.2-per-cent surge over the 1972 elections to take 34.4 per cent of the vote in the Chamber of Deputies, and a 5.4-per-cent advance for 33.8 per cent of the vote in the Senate (upper house).

This gave them 48 more seats in the Chamber for a total of 227, and 22 more in the Senate for 117.

However, the Communists failed to oust the Christian Democrats as the biggest party.

The Christian Democrats lost a tenth of 1 per cent, finishing at 38.7 per cent of the Chamber, losing three seats for a total of 263 in the 630-seat lower house. They gained 0.8 per cent for 38.9 per cent of the vote in the Senate giving them an unchanged 135 of the upper house's 315 elected seats.

The Christian Democrats' performance was achieved at the expense of the small center parties such as the Liberals, Republicans and Social Democrats. Observers noted a marked polarization of votes in favor of the two big political forces.

The Socialist party lost four seats in both the Senate and the Chamber.

The neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement lost 21 seats in the Chamber and 11 seats in the Senate.

The elections marked the entry into the Chamber of Deputies of the extreme-left Proletarian Democracy party and of the Italian Radical party. They won six and four seats respectively.

The Italian stock market today showed an initial favorable reaction to the election results but then slid down again when fears of continued political turmoil set in. The lira gained 854 to 847 against the dollar.

It was Socialist party (PSI) insistence on Communist participation that led to the fall of the last government. Socialist leader Francesco de Martino, in comments after the election, said, "As far as the PSI is concerned, I think it will remain firm to proposals formulated in the electoral campaign and will support the formation of a government which does not exclude forces on the left."

The Christian Democrats apparently held their votes on the basis of a strongly anti-Communist campaign that played on the internal and international risks of allowing Communist participation in the government—fears bolstered by U.S. warnings of possible consequences for Italy.

Those fears apparently con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

The Vote

Chamber of Deputies

These are the provisional final results of the election for the Chamber of Deputies as announced by the Italian Interior Ministry (figures for the 1972 election in parentheses):

Party	Vote		Pct.		Seats	
Christian Democrats	14,211,055	(12,943,675)	38.7	(38.8)	263	(266)
Communists	12,620,509	(9,985,927)	34.4	(27.2)	227	(179)
Socialists	3,541,383	(3,209,563)	9.6	(9.6)	57	(61)
Social Movement	2,243,849	(2,894,789)	6.1	(8.7)	35	(56)
Social Democrats	1,237,483	(1,716,197)	3.4	(5.1)	15	(29)
Republicans	1,134,648	(953,681)	3.1	(2.9)	14	(15)
Liberals	478,157	(1,309,874)	1.3	(3.9)	5	(29-21)
Proletarian Democr.	555,980	(—)	1.5	(—)	6	(—)
Radicals	394,623	(—)	1.1	(—)	4	(—)
South Tyrol People's Party	184,286	(153,759)	0.5	(0.5)	3	(3)
Others	26,788	(544,886)	0.3	(1.6)	1	(1)

The Senate

These are the provisional final results of the election for the Senate as announced by the Italian Interior Ministry (figures for the 1972 election in parentheses):

Party	Vote		Pct.		Seats	
Christian Democrats	12,215,936	(11,457,746)	38.9	(38.1)	135	(135)
Communists	10,531,871	(*8,565,828)	33.8	(*28.4)	117	(*95)
Socialists	3,208,382	(3,225,707)	10.2	(10.7)	29	(33)
Social Movement	2,068,318	(2,763,719)	6.6	(9.2)	15	(26)
Social Democrats	965,478	(1,613,810)	3.1	(5.4)	6	(11)
Republicans	845,629	(918,448)	2.7	(3.0)	6	(5)
Liberals	436,566	(1,316,172)	1.4	(4.4)	2	(8)
Proletarian Democr.	78,655	(—)	0.2	(—)	0	(—)
Radicals	265,420	(—)	0.8	(—)	0	(—)
South Tyrol People's Party	158,603	(113,452)	0.5	(0.4)	3	(2)
Others	527,651	(128,376)	1.8	(0.4)	3	(0)

* *In the 1972 elections the Communist party and the Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity (PSIUP) presented a joint ticket for Senate seats.*

A New 'Liberty Bell' Strikes a Sour Note

Return It to Britain, Radio Preacher Says

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 22 (IHT).—One of Britain's chief Bicentennial gifts to the former American colonies has already struck a sour note.

A newly-cast bell, made in the same London foundry that produced the famed Liberty Bell in 1753, is to be sounded in Philadelphia on July 6, when Queen Elizabeth II visits that cradle of American independence.

But even in advance of its formal sounding, a demonstration of fundamentalist churchgoers and ministers will voice their outrage there next Monday that the new bell leaves off the Bible' quotation engraved on the original Liberty Bell.

That quotation is "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof" (Leviticus 25:10).

Omission of that verse, "deeply enshrined in the hearts of our God-fearing people," the Rev. Carl McIntire, a leading fundamentalist preacher, who has a daily radio program, told the Queen in a letter, is "the worst thing you could do to us."

"We ask that the bell be withdrawn and returned," he added.

Mr. McIntire told a reporter in a telephone interview, "We are going to secure a million signatures as soon as possible on a petition, and 13 clergymen from the original 13 American colonies will fly to London to present it at Buckingham Palace."

The petition to the Queen says omission of the Leviticus verse is "a great affront," and continues:

"Please either repair the bell or remove it. Our land cannot eliminate the witness our founding fathers had to the Bible and what it meant to them and to our liberty as a gift of God, who is its author."

It's all a misunderstanding, according to the British Embassy here.

"I think people must think this bell is supposed to be a replica of the Liberty Bell," Miss Diana Fortescue told a reporter.

"This is by no means the case. It's a brand-new bell and was never meant to be a replica. That would be a presumptuous thing for us to do because of the great mystique of the original bell."

What about leaving off that Biblical inscription, she was asked.

Miss Forescue, the embassy's Bicentennial officer, said, "We gave the matter of an inscription a lot of thought and finally came up with one that would mean a lot to all patriotic Americans, no matter what their race, creed or color."

The huge bell, weighing just over 12,000 pounds, is inscribed, "For the people of the United States of America from the people of Britain. 4 July 1976.

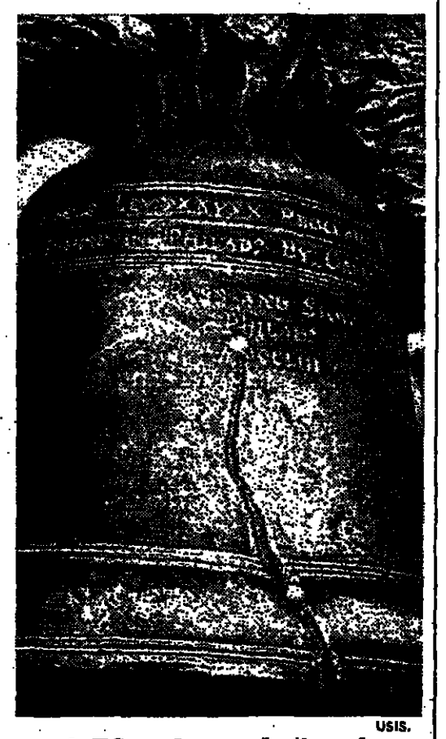
"LET FREEDOM RING."

Mr. McIntire said from his Collingswood, N.J., study that he had been told by a Washington clergyman that the British left off the words from Leviticus "because they feel the United States is no longer a Christian nation."

But Miss Fortescue said, "The possibility of putting a religious inscription was discussed, and it was decided to use an inscription that would appeal to all Americans.

"Anyway, 'Let freedom ring' is the last line of 'America,' which is sung to the same tune as 'God Save the Queen,' so there's that too."

Even so, the radio preacher has asked President Ford to tell Britain, "We cannot accept it," and send the new bell back.



USIS.

A U.S.-made reproduction of the Liberty Bell.

Few World Leaders Willing To Comment on Italian Vote

PARIS, June 22 (IHT).—With the outcome of the Italian elections foreshadowing a new governmental deadlock, few of the world's leaders were willing to comment yesterday on the results.

In a major nonpolitical comment, a high official of the European Economic Community's Commission proposed a major recovery program for Italy, allowing it to carry out economic, social and administrative reforms with the help of "massive international solidarity."

Wilhelm Haferkamp, EEC Commission vice-president, called for "an internationally backed Marshall Plan for Italy, including financial aid granted under firm conditions."

Mr. Haferkamp, who is responsible for economic and monetary affairs for the commission, said that his plan, while prepared for the Common Market, did not exclude participation by the United States and Japan. (Details, Page 9.)

Much of the rest of the comment on the elections was, at best, cautious.

President Ford for example, stressed that non-Communist and non-Fascist parties won a majority of the votes in Italy and that democratic government would continue.

Asked for reaction, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said, "The President would only call attention to the fact that the non-Communist and non-Fascist parties won a majority, and therefore the opportunity for continuation of democratic government in Italy has been preserved." Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had a similar comment. (Details, Page 2.)

Asked whether the President

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

OECD Nations Agree on Economic Goals

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 22 (IHT).—For the first time, the leading industrialized non-Communist nations have agreed to establish a common economic strategy. The key element is the goal of "moderate" growth, in sharp contrast to the past when maximum possible expansion was the target.

The aim is to prevent a resurgence of inflation and a new, possibly more severe recession than the one just ended. The implication of this new strategy is that unemployment, which is still high by post-war standards although below the record level of last year, will decline at a slower rate than if the economies were given full throttle.

The joint strategy was approved today at the conclusion of the two-day annual ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, whose 24 members constitute the most important industrialized countries outside the Communist bloc.

The ministers, being first and foremost politicians, refrained from putting the accent on the impact on unemployment. In the official jargon, the group's aim is to restore full employment and reduce inflation. However, reducing inflation demands a moderate rate of growth.

The essence on the agreement on growth is that each country should aim at a rate of expansion a little above the normal average rate but not so far above it to lead to a new burst of price increases.

For the OECD area as a whole, the ministers agreed to a target growth of 5 per cent "or somewhat more" each year over the next five years. This compares to the secretariat's estimation that the area's average growth rate is now probably in the area of 4 to 4.5 per cent. By contrast, in the years preceding the just-ended recession, the area's growth rate was in the 7 to 8-per-cent range.

Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, told a press conference today that a growth rate of 7 to 7.5 per cent would be needed to eliminate unemployment by 1980 and that the OECD target would probably only reduce the jobless rate by half as much as would otherwise have been possible.

Aims at 5.5%

For his part, the chancellor said that he is aiming for a 5.5-per-cent rate of growth over the next three years—well above the 3-per-cent historic average Britain has recorded since the war. Mr. Healey said four special factors make his target possible: The reduction of worries about balance-of-payments implications of rapid growth, which until now have been a major restraint on government policy; a sharp reduction in strikes; government measures to reduce capacity and labor bottlenecks that have appeared in past recovery periods, and more comprehensive economic planning and management along the lines established in France.

He noted that in the first quarter, the economy was growing at a 4-per-cent annual rate thanks to an export-led recovery. Foreign sales were up 11 per cent in volume while imports increased at only a 2-per-cent annual rate.

The OECD itself did not set any targets for individual national growth rates. But secretariat officials believe that 5.5 per cent is not unrealistic given the large amount of slack still evident in the U.K. economy.

These officials believe that a 6-per-cent rate of growth for Japan would not be "immoderate" in light of the double-digit growth rates of past years, that 5.5 to 6 per cent for France would be realistic and that this year's anticipated 7-per-cent growth rate in the United States would have to come down next year to prevent undue pressure on prices.

While noting that the "growing economic interdependence among nations is a source of strength and efficiency," the ministers in their final communiqué warned that "the fairly close synchronization of the recovery in many countries" signals the need for greater caution lest expansionary forces once again get out of hand.

There was agreement that a

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Kissinger Is Hopeful on Italy Results

Cites 56% Edge for 'Democratic Parties'

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 22 (IHT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that the Italian election results still left the "democratic parties" with over 56 per cent of the vote.

"The possibility exists to form a government of democratic parties," Mr. Kissinger said.

He pointed out that by excluding both the neo-Fascists and the Communists, the remaining parties won 56 per cent of the vote "But the Italians will have to decide this among themselves," he said.

The Socialists, who were included in Mr Kissinger's 56 per cent, have said they would not join any government excluding the Communists.

The secretary of state was reluctant to enter into a discussion of the Italian election. "We have not yet had the time to analyze it," he told newsmen. He said the results had not changed "the essential problem we confronted in the spring. Are the necessary reforms to be carried out by the democratic parties, or with participation of the Communists?"

Meanwhile, Mr. Kissinger met with European Economic Community officials François-Xavier Ortoli and Sir Christopher Soames during his two-day stop here for the OECD ministerial meeting. The three discussed what Sir Christopher later called "certain problems." These are known to include trade and tariffs, particularly U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC

He also talked with British officials about the South African situation. Mr Kissinger flies to West Germany tomorrow for talks with South African Prime Minister John Vorster. He will see French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac before leaving.

Mr. Kissinger said that he regretted that his meeting with Mr. Vorster had to take place during the racial strife that has broken out in South Africa, but he said the "violence underlines the urgency of the situation." He said that he had had consultations with representatives of many black African nations in Washington and that they urged him to go ahead with the talks.

"The United States is attempting to avoid a racial war and to move matters toward a peaceful soution," he said.

Mr. Kissinger met later today with U.S. ambassadors to several Arab nations to discuss the Lebanese situation. He told newsmen that there would be no U.S. peace initiative on Lebanon, but that the United States supported the efforts undertaken by the French.

Vorster Will Listen

BONN, June 22 (Reuters).—Mr. Vorster will listen to criticisms of his own policies from Mr. Kissinger but is not prepared to boycott or dictate to Rhodesia, his official spokesman said today.

The spokesman, Vlok Delport, added that the discussions were unlikely to yiel spectacular results and could only at this stage be "an exchange of views."

New East Bloc Satellite

MOSCOW, June 22 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has announced the successful launching of the 15th satellite in Eastern Europe's "Intercosmos" program of joint space research.

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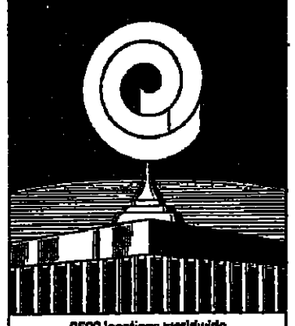
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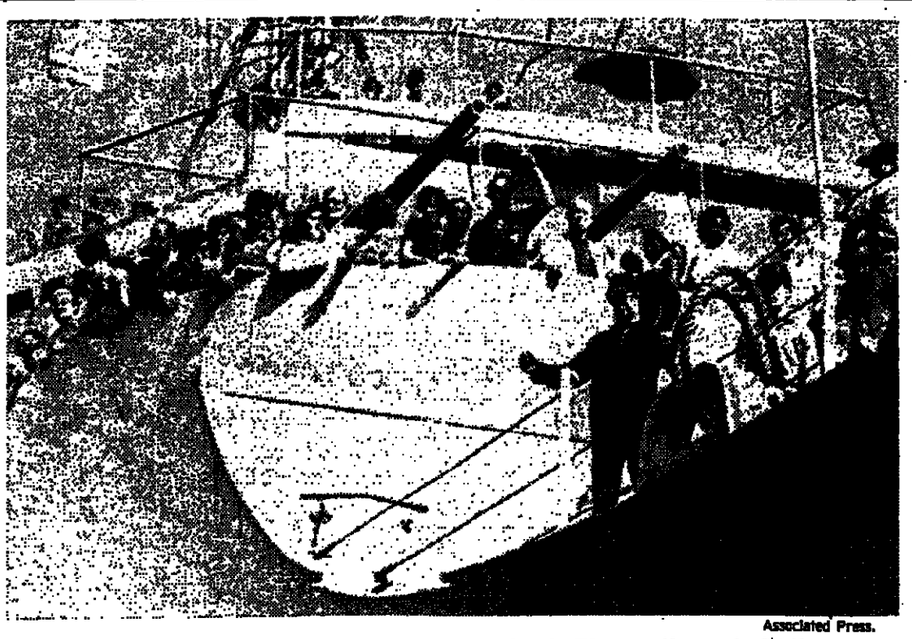
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Associated Press.

EVACUEES ARRIVE—Evacuees from Beirut arriving in Piraeus, the port of Athens, yesterday aboard the Spiegel Grove, a U.S. Navy assault ship, after a two-day voyage.

Few World Leaders Willing To Comment on Italian Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

was pleased with the results. Mr. Nessen said he did not want to reduce the President's reaction to one word.

In Brussels, NATO officials expressed relief that the Communist party failed to achieve a bigger vote

Although a political crisis in the alliance as a result of the Italian elections is in abeyance, there continues to be grave concern among NATO military planners about the strategic implications of a country as important to the alliance as Italy continuing to be under a Communist threat because of the political deadlock there.

In Moscow, Tass was the exception to the generally cautious reaction.

The Communist party scored a "great success," Tass said, and the ruling Christian Democrats only clung to a slim edge.

"Having based its election campaign on gross anti-Communist propaganda and on building the electorate with a "Communist threat,'" Tass continued, "the Christian Democratic party won over the votes of some former electors of the neo-Fascist party, as well as of the Social Democrats and liberals. . . They all sustained considerable losses as a result of these elections."

'Narrow Escape'

In Paris, Gaullist Trade Minister Vincent Ansquer said of the Italians, "for the time being they have narrowly escaped a catastrophe."

French Communist party leader Georges Marchais sent a message of congratulations to Italian Communist chief Enrico Berlinguer.

He said the results showed "a considerable progression by your party compared with the last legislative elections. They confirm the remarkable success of your party in provincial elections a year ago."

The West German government expressed its satisfaction that a clear majority of the Italian voters had given their support to parties that were neither Communist nor Fascist.

In an official statement, the Bonn government said it was confident that the parties in the majority would form a government that would live up to Italy's role in NATO and the EEC

Reds Fail to Get Vote Majority In Rome Council

ROME, June 22 (UPI).—The Communists led the Christian Democrats in Rome's municipal election vote count today, but, even with their allies, did not win enough council seats to assure a leftist city government.

With almost three-fourths of the votes counted, the Communists had captured 35.5 per cent of the ballots to 33.05 per cent for the Christian Democrats.

With the Socialists and their other leftist allies, the Communists are able to muster 46.7 per cent of the voting strength on the 80-seat municipal council, which names a mayor. The Christian Democrats and the other center and center-right parties together have 42.5 per cent of the ballots for the council.

The vote promised difficult coalition negotiations before a government could be formed. Rome is the only major mainland Italian city not governed by leftists.

Italy Faces a New Deadlock Following an Indecisive Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

vinced a lot of voters who normally support the centrist "lay" parties and the neo-Fascists that their only chance of preventing the Communists from getting in the government was to give their votesto the Christian Democrats.

"To many Italians, there was a feeling of relief over not having to face an unknown [Communism] but they are also exasperated over facing another unknown—what's going to happen?" an analyst said.

Communist party chief Enrico Berlinguer, in a post-election analysis, said the anti-Communist campaign of the Italian bishops was a factor in the results.

The Roman Catholic Church, while unable to exercise the influence it once had over Italian voters, waged a major effort to block the Communists. This included several personal appeals from Pope Paul VI.

Votes of Women

Women, who had 1.5 million more votes than men, have been particularly subject to church pressures in the past, providing 60 per cent of the total support for the church-backed Christian Democrats in 1972. But this time, polls showed women more independent in their thinking, and large numbers of women in the cities deserted to the left.

The Vatican said the Christian Democratic party's victory was a decision for "democracy and freedom."

"One can only remark that Italians, with the consistent and united contribution of a really considerable part of Catholics and with a remarkable sense of responsibility, confirmed their basic choices in favor of democracy and freedom," a Vatican spokesman told reporters.

In individual races, two members of the Agnelli (Fiat) family, one of Italy's best known kidnapping victims and four controversial Communist candidates —a former general, an EEC official and two Catholic journalists —are among new members of the Parliament.

Umberto Agnelli, vice-president and general manager of Fiat until a few weeks ago, ran for the Senate on a Christian Democratic ticket in Rome and was elected with an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Agnelli is the younger brother of Fiat President Gianni Agnelli.

Sister Wins Vote

Their sister Susanna, mayor of the Tyrrhenian sea resort of Porto Santo Stefano, was elected comfortably on a Republican party ticket.

A big surprise of the elections, however, was the showing of Count Luigi Rossi di Montelera, heir to the Martini and Rossi vermouth firm, who won on a Christian Democrat ticket in Turin. The 35-year-old count, who was a victim of a kidnapping in 1974, won more votes than any other candidate in Turin.

Also elected were Altiero Spinelli, vice-president of the European Commission; Gen. Nino Pasti, a former NATO commander in Italy, and Communists Raniero la Valle and Mario Gozzini, two newsmen who once held prominent jobs in the Vatican.

Former Italian President Giuseppe Saragat, 77, announced, meanwhile, that he will resign as leader of the Social Democratic party following its poor showing.

Mongolia Chief Renamed

MOSCOW, June 22 (Reuters).—Yumzhagin Tsedenbal, the 59-year-old President of Mongolia, has been re-elected in Ulan Bator as leader of the Asian nation's Communist party, which he has headed since 1940.

Shell Duels In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

From Wire Dispatches

aims of the Syrian-Libyan peacekeeping force, which took positions around the airport, was to open it for civilian traffic. The airport has been closed for 16 days.

Syrian troops at the approaches of the airport prevented reporters from entering it today, but employees of Middle East Airlines were with the Syrians to check in replacements for some of 380 colleagues stranded there for two weeks or more.

Assad Nasser, the company's general manager, said that Middle East was "ready to go right now," but that civil servants—control-tower personnel, security, refueling and immigration officials—had not yet reported in strength. He said he hoped the airport would open Wednesday.

Evacuees Arrive in Greece

PIRAEUS, Greece, June 22.—A U.S. Navy ship arrived today carrying 276 foreign civilians evacuated from Lebanon, and many said on arrival that they wished to return to Beirut when the situation improves there.

A warehouse near the dock was transformed into a reception hall for the evacuees as they stepped ashore from the 11,270-ton dock landing ship Spiegel Grove

Many of the ship's passengers had been on deck since sunrise. When the captain brought the vessel into the narrow channel full of small fishing boats, cargo ships and tugs and stopped engines, the evacuees broke into broad grins and applause

Nearly 80 per cent of those aboard planned to stay at least overnight in Athens, because a delay in the ship's arrival caused them to miss direct flights to the United States.

Feast of Juan Carlos, Thursday, Is Holiday

MADRID, June 22 (Reuters).—The feast day of King Juan Carlos, June 24, the feast of St. John the Baptist, is to be a holiday in Spain, a royal decree said today.

The decree retained as a holiday July 18, the date of the start of the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War. It repealed, however, the celebration of a holiday April 1, the anniversary of the Franco victory.

Tax-Price Boost on Whiskey Revives Irish Moonshiners

DUBLIN, June 22 (Reuters).—In dugouts, sheds and attics across the Republic of Ireland, distillers of illicit liquor are back at work trying to beat stiff new taxes which make this country one of the most expensive in Europe for alcohol lovers.

After a lapse of more than a decade, the distillers have returned to rescue Irish drinkers, reeling from the effects of two tax increases in under a year

The tax boost followed price increases by brewers and distillers. With the percentage added by sellers of liquor, the price of alcohol has almost doubled.

Most liquor in the republic is consumed in pubs, which are licensed bars, usually selling alcoholic drinks only. The association representing owners of such bars reported a 40-per-cent drop in sales soon after the recent price increase.

But the Irishman, or any other man committed to his drink, will always find a way. And several new channels have opened to get around the tax blow.

One is the introduction in Irish cities of the "happy hour," when drinks are sold, for limited periods each evening, at a price below the standard rate.

The idea, already criticized by suburban housewives, is that the tired businessman, stopping off for his after-work drink, can indulge himself at the old prices from office closing time up to about 7:30 p.m.

Predictably, some decide to continue drinking beyond the "happy hour," regardless of price, and temperance societies, psychologists and church spokesmen have expressed concern.

Despite the sales gimmick, the considerable army of Irish moonshiners has begun to mobilize again, both in the cities and in the remote rural regions.

An illicitly distilled form of whiskey, known as poteen, has long been manufactured by rural Irishmen.

In recent years, the cost of making this potent concoction was only marginally smaller than the price of commercial liquor, so that demand was hardly buoyant.

Now the recent tax increases have hit the liquor trade so hard that the poteen-makers have once again taken to the hills. In dugouts, sheds and even in city attics, the distillation of the brew has reached new heights.

The standard price of a bottle of the bootleg liquor is about two Irish pounds ($4)—which is less than half the going rate for legally bought drink.

Police raids have intensified as the trend toward underground distilling grows and there have been some seizures of equipment.

The success of a bootleg poteen-maker depends on his clientele. Cheap liquor makes for loose tongues and, the more cheap liquor, the looser the tongues—with disastrous results for the source of supply.

Irish Tops at Tea

LONDON, June 22 (UPI).—The Irish are the world's champion drinkers of tea, India's Commerce Minister D. P. Chattopadhyaya has reported.

As Senate Ratifies Treaty on Bases

U.S. Refuses to Tighten Control in Spain A-Sale

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP).—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission yesterday defeated an attempt to put tighter controls on U.S. reactors sold to Spain, as the Senate overwhelmingly approved the new agreement on U.S. bases in Spain.

Officials insisted there was no connection between the two developments. Both, however, reflected the Ford administration's desire to avoid any further delay in broadening its relations with the Spanish government of King Juan Carlos I.

In the first dissent of its kind, a commission member, Victor Gilinsky, sought stronger safeguards on the latest nuclear sale. He was outvoted 3-1.

Mr. Gilinsky, a physicist, said that the agreement "contains a vital flaw involving the controls over the plutonium—a nuclear explosive—which will be produced in the operation of the reactor."

Condition Turned Down

He sought in vain to add a condition requiring that the new reactor operate only with U.S.-supplied fuel, giving the United States control over all the plutonium produced in it. At issue is $37 million worth of nuclear equipment, to be supplied by Westinghouse Electric Corp.

The United States previously had licensed the export of eight reactors to Spain, two of which are now generating electricity.

The commission's majority, the State Department and other executive agencies maintained that the safeguards negotiated with Spain are adequate. Spain plans to buy its nuclear fuel from the United States, they argued, and in any event plutonium produced from non-U.S. fuel would be subject to supervision by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Mr. Gilinsky insisted that the IAEA systems "now in operation . . . are inadequate." The commission's chairman, Marcus Rowden, disagreed. He said Mr. Gilinsky's position would create "only the illusion" of an added safeguard, because Spain also is being supplied with U.S. equipment for eight earlier nuclear power reactors, which would not be subject to the additional conditions Mr. Gilinsky sought.

State Department Objects

Mr. Gilinsky countered that no real attempt ever was made to find out if Spain, which has not signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, would agree to the tighter condition.

Instead, he said, the State Department replied that "any effort to obtain [firmer] assurances" that the reactor in question "would be fueled only with U.S.-origin enriched uranium . . . would result in protracted negotiations, the outcome of which cannot be predicted."

The dispute over the nuclear license has been going on behind the scenes for months, it was disclosed yesterday, with the commission's majority and minority opinions revised 11 times.

Spain, Mr. Gilinsky said, eventually may have 20 to 30 nuclear power reactors. He added that although Spain has no known intention to produce nuclear bombs, a standard reactor of the type under discussion—a 2,696-megawatt pressurized water reactor—can normally produce "about a quarter-ton of plutonium per year. The amount required for an explosive device is perhaps 15 pounds."

$1.2 Billion in Aid

The Senate vote was 84-11 to ratify the five-year treaty under which Spain will receive $1.2 billion in aid and credits, while the United States will retain use of three air bases and a submarine base at Rota.

Before ratifying the accord, the Senate adopted a resolution expressing hope the treaty would promote democracy in Spain, and requiring annual authorization for aid funds. The vote on the resolution was 91-4.

The treaty's major provisions state that the United States will withdraw its nuclear missile submarines from Rota by July 1, 1979; consult Spain in the event of a Communist attack on the West but is not committed to the automatic defense of Spain; engage in a cultural, scientific, educational program with Spain.



United Press International.

RIOTING IN SOUTH AFRICA—Police used tear gas to break up mob of students at Dwa Thema, a black township south of Johannesburg, on Monday. The students were protesting the use of Afrikaans in schools. Ten persons were killed in the riots Monday.

After Outbreak of Black Rioting

South African Whites Still Resisting Change

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA, June 22 (NYT).—On the dusty veld a few miles away, bursts of police gunfire signaled the renewal of black rioting yesterday that has cost at least 140 lives. But inside the Voortrekker Monument, an Afrikaner shrine on a hill overlooking this capital city, Esther Maty was relaxed and feeling fine.

Standing before marble friezes depicting the great trek of her forefathers from the Cape to the Transvaal, Mrs. Maty was asked w[hether] changes the government should make to still the black unrest.

"As I feel it, nothing," she said, gesturing to her children to keep quiet in the cool stillness of the shrine.

A week after a students' march outside Johannesburg ended in the first round of gunfire and death, attitudes among South Africa's 4.5 million whites range from implacable commitment to apartheid to a conviction that an early move to dismantle the system is the only thing that will prevent more violent rioting.

Between Extremes

Between the extremes lie mixed, confused reactions. A suburbanite can grieve at the loss of life among the rioters and still credit police for preventing attacks on white areas. He can agonize over the country's future, yet insist that apartheid is indispensable.

The overall impression that emerges from dozens of conversations—with railroadmen, students, doctors, sportsmen, lawyers and housewives—is that, whatever their qualms about the events of recent days, the great majority stand squarely behind the status quo.

"Softer? Agh, no man, not softer—harder," said Martinus Schoeman, a railway conductor. He had been asked if he thought the government might have been softer in its reaction to the rioters.

Sitting on a platform less than 200 yards from an overpass where railwaymen attacked white university students who were protesting the police action last Thursday, Mr. Schoeman said that making concessions to "natives," as he called them, would only encourage more rioting.

'In Their Place'

"If we get soft, the same thing's going to happen again, only worse," he said, as his companion conductor on the train, Martinus Schutte, nodded in agreement. "Right now, they're scared of us, and that's the only thing that is going to keep them in their place."

Mr. Schutte, who said he wished he could have been present to "take hit" at some of the students, suggested that the government's first step should be to tell the black townships ravaged by the rioting that they must bear all costs involved in reconstruction.

"We've nursed them enough already. People like us have worked eight hours a day all our lives And our tax monies have gone to building their schools and their clinics and their beer halls. Now they've burned them down, I say let them rebuild them."

Half a mile away, Robert Lagrange, 19, a political science student at Witwatersrand University, took an opposite view. Mr. Lagrange said that only a reversal of government policy could prevent bloodshed in the future.

"But the tragedy, as I see it, is that the hope of change from the government side is so slim," he said. "I think what has happened these last few days is going to happen again and again because blacks see it as the only way they're ever going to wrest political power from whites."

He added: "I have an uneasy feeling that when it comes down to it we—all of us, the liberals as well as [Prime Minister John] Vorster and the members of the Cabinet—are going to be as intractable as the Rhodesians appear now. It's very sad, because this country could be so strong if we could somehow progress to a really multiracial society."

Another university student, who gave his name as Cliff, agreed that the government should institute some reforms in the conditions of black life. "I think this language business has to be changed," he said, referring to a regulation requiring the use of Afrikaans as a teaching language in some black schools. The regulation touched off the initial violence.

Other changes considered reasonable were a program to provide electricity and hot running water in all black homes.

Three Airlines In Canada Suing Striking Pilots

MONTREAL, June 22 (UPI).—Canada's three major airlines today announced a lawsuit asking at least $7 million in damages from Canadian pilots who have refused to fly after declaring Canadian airspaces unsafe.

"This claim is open-ended, which means that the amount could increase depending on the length of the strike," said a spokesman for Air Canada, which, along with CP Air and Eastern Provincial Airways, filed the damage suit late yesterday.

Air Canada, the state-owned major carrier, also said it would start layoffs of its more than 10,000 unionized employees at midnight tonight.

Air Canada estimated its daily losses at $3 million in the three-day virtual shutdown of domestic air services over the use of the French language in ground-to-air communications.

Canada's 2,800 pilots declared the nation's air space "unsafe for flight operations" yesterday and refused to fly despite three previous court actions. Air controllers have also been on strike.

Belgrade to Continue In Talks for Summit

BELGRADE, June 22 (Reuters).—The Communist party decided today to continue to take part in preparations for a European Communist summit.

Sources in Belgrade said that at the last preparatory meeting in East Berlin, the Soviet Union made major concessions, satisfying Yugoslav conditions for attending a conference.

In talks during the past 20 months, Yugoslav, Italian and other parties have opposed Soviet efforts to persuade the conference to adopt a document binding all participants to a common strategy.

Portable 'Dry Bath' Unveiled by Russians

MOSCOW, June 22 (Reuters).—Soviet engineers have designed a portable "dry bath" to help persons reduce, relax or get rid of a cold, the Soviet news agency Tass said.

Weighing 11 kilos, the bath, now on display at the Exhibition of Soviet Economic Achievements here, fits in a suitcase and is heated electrically. Tass said that, to take a bath, one has merely to "sit down inside and zip it up and then switch on the ventilator."

Israel Says Aid From U.S. Is Cut By $350 Million

TEL AVIV, June 22 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has confirmed that the U.S. government will give Israel $200 million in transitional aid this year instead of the $550 million that Israel expected, Israeli officials said today.

The officials said that Mr. Kissinger confirmed the $200-million figure to Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz at a White House meeting Friday. The funds would to cover a three-month period created by a change in the start of the U.S. fiscal year.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has said that during his visit to the United States in January U.S. officials promised that Israel would receive the full $550 million for the "fifth quarter."

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said today that "in view of our commitment Israel has undertaken as part of the interim agreement with Egypt in Sinai the $200 million offered now will not enable us to manage."

Under the agreement worked out by Mr. Kissinger, Israel withdrew from 1,900 square miles of Sinai desert, built a new defense line and gave up 36 oil wells worth $1 million a day.

Mr. Allon said that, "with the knowledge of" President Ford, Israel was still trying to increase the aid figure.

Israeli Army Skirt Style

TEL AVIV, June 22 (Reuters).—Israeli female soldiers have been ordered to lower their hemlines to the knee to conform with the latest fashions. Since the miniskirt period, the skirts have been four inches above the knee.

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هكذا من الأصل

Bases

in Spain

Black Rioting

Still Resists

Genre Includes Opera on Agent

KGB Good Guys Always Win In Popular Soviet Spy Sagas

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, June 22—The spy ory has caught on here in recent ars. Former spies as well as dinary mortals have been turning out fiction and nonction about Soviet "secret serants," as they are always call- Only the West has "spies."

he spate of material has proced: a spy opera, probably the 's first; James Bond-type es and clever parodies on e heroes; and classic sampler ublethink to explain why So- spies are always good guys foreign spies always bad

ichard Sorge," the opera, tells story of a real agent who rated in Japan at the start of rld War II. Its music was posed by a Soviet German, ar Gelfus, with libretto by a kh poet, Olzhas Suleimenov. orge's ring was highly successdiscovering and radioing to Kremlin the precise date of Nazi invasion in June, 1941. e opera fails to mention, how- , that Stalin refused to be- the information and so ge, who was caught and hang- achieved nothing.

Love Allowed

he opera is distinguished also allowing Sorge to have "a ng" woman friend, and to be object of coquettish attens of the German ambassador's . Sophomoric by Western dards perhaps but radical here e Soviet agents are always h-principled Marxist-Leninand ever faithful to the and sometimes even to her, waiting back home.

e opera sank without apnt trace after its premiere in a Ata last year

ids are it would not have very popular however well as done. For Sorge, as a ian woman said, was a Ger- "even though he was born aku." Russians prefer their heroes to be native born, Col. Rudolf Abel, rather turncoats like Sorge and Philby, she added.

l. Abel ran a ring in the ed States from 1948 to 1957. as sentenced to 30 years but anged in 1962 for U-2 pilot cis Powers. He died here 68 in 1971 of lung cancer.

Long Career

e Soviet press subsequently ied that the KGB colonel been a Soviet agent since had also worked to discover Nazi plan of attack and, the war, searched for Nazi criminals before entering the d States illegally.

e Soviet writers are sus- d of capitalizing a bit on Abel's fame. V. Koshevnikov, xample, invented a daring whose name, A. Belov, is too similar to Abel to be idental. Belov, incidentally, s remembers his mother.

d the hero of Yulian Se- v's books, Maj. Shtirlitz, on archenemy Martin Bor- and other Nazis. Maj. litz also has a wife and back home, as did Abel.

J. Shtirlitz's adventures were into a popular TV series ran 2 hours a night for raight nights several years It might have led Abel to rk in an interview that he ed most Soviet spy stories se the agents "are always into sort of supermen."

lby, who doubled as a Brit- nd Soviet agent before flee- ing here in 1963, wrote a book about his experiences. He reputedly drives one of the three Rolls Royces in Moscow, thanks to his hard-currency earnings abroad, and works at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Soviet critics attack Western spy novels in which traitors like Philby are depicted.

The review of John Le Carré's latest book, "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy," in Literature Gazette was largely a defense of "the Mole" who is the anti-hero in the novel. He is a high figure in British intelligence who sabotages British efforts and is loyal to Moscow—a parallel to Philby.

Moles Praised

The reviewer, Alexander Krivitsky, explains that the Mole and Soviet agents broadly are "true champions of peace. Sorge, Philby, Abel and their comrades are people with ideals. Marxist-Leninists with a profound understanding of social process and its revolutionary justice."

He quotes Marx, who wrote of the revolutionary: "You are digging well, old mole."

But a review in Novi Mir last month of a collection of stories about and by former spies went so far, with straight face, as to suggest it was a spoof.

"What is the difference between our heroic secret servicemen and the foreign spies?" asked Vladimir Karpov, a Hero of the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet secret serviceman serves the cause of progress, international interests of the working people [with] high ideological consciousness, honesty, pure morality.

"But the foreign spy always works to damage the advanced socialist society, the liberation struggle of the working classes. His courage is the courage of the criminal. Usually he works for money."

Intelligence Chief Shot

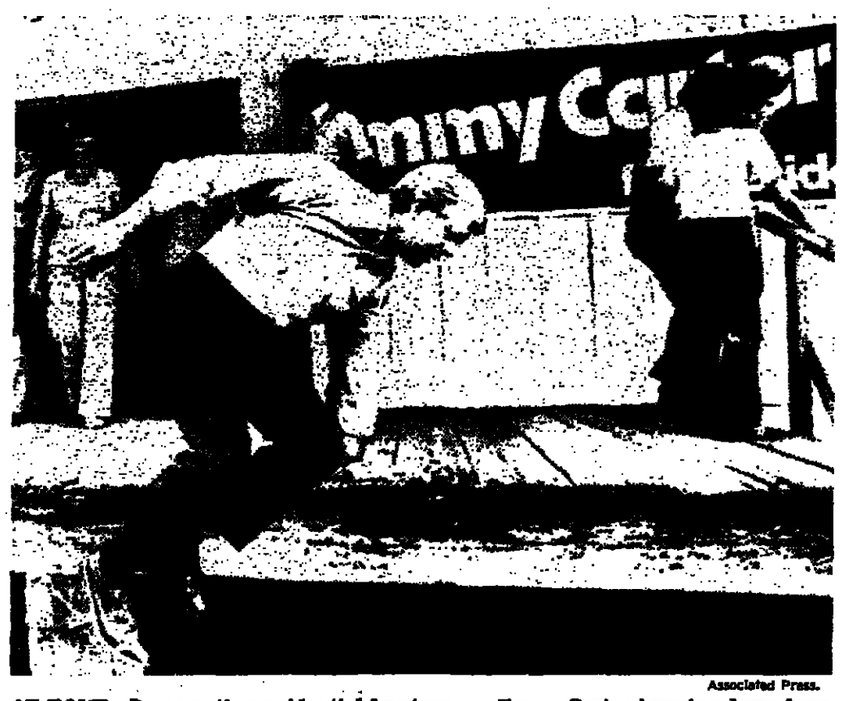
Karpov identifies the founder of the Soviet intelligence organization as Yan Berzin, who lived his life under the cover name of "the old man" and who, Karpov wrote, "unfortunately died before World War II." In fact Berzin was shot in Stalin's purge of 1937

Spoofs of Western spy heroes like James Bond are often well done. The most notable one was "Gene Green, The Untouchable" and more recently, "The Downfall of Agent 008" by N. Yelin and V. Kashayev. The comic hero in the latter book is James Mond.

Mond in one sequence is to link up with compatriots in a new apartment but because of the confused numbering system that is typical of new apartment complexes here, he goes to the wrong one. And his passphrase, "Do you need your door covered?" is the stock line of moonlighting handymen who hire out to finish apartments that always remain uncompleted when tenants move in.

Before Mond can get away he has covered the door (with leatherette over cotton batting, which reduces noise), sanded floors, fitted locks, installed cupboard handles, connected toilets, etc When he finally escapes, the authors said, "he took to counting the money his honest labor had earned him and gasped! His week's earnings from Building No. 14 were three times the monthly salary of a saboteur of the highest rank."

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Associated Press.

AT HOME—Democratic presidential frontrunner Jimmy Carter jumping down from the platform of the railroad station Monday in his home town of Plains, Ga., where he will rest up before resuming a busy traveling schedule of campaigning.

Mobil Sales To Rhodesia Are Alleged

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP). —The People's Bicentennial Commission and a Protestant church group accused the Mobil Corp. yesterday of selling gasoline and other oil products to Rhodesia in apparent violation of U.S. and UN economic sanctions against trade with that country.

Mobil promptly denied the charges.

Officials of the two organizations released copies of voluminous internal Mobil documents which they said showed a 10-year secret operation under which the white minority government in Salisbury was assured a steady supply of oil, including fuel for the Rhodesian Air Force.

The Treasury Department said it would investigate the allegations.

The documents detail a complex web of phony business organizations designed to mask the shipment of millions of barrels of oil to Mobil's South African subsidiary and then overland to the firm's Rhodesian subsidiary, according to the Bicentennial Commission and the Center for Social Action of the United Church of Christ.

A Mobil spokesman said, "We today have been in touch with Mr. William Beck, manager of our South African affiliate, who has assured us that those requirements have been scrupulously observed."

The Rev. Larold Shulz of the Church of Christ said the documents were provided by an anonymous member of a white anti-apartheid underground organization in South Africa.

Mr. Schulz turned the material over to Jeremy Rifkin, head of the commission, an organization of former anti-Vietnam-war activists now devoted to publicizing activities of big corporations as part of the Bicentennial celebration.

Supreme Court Rules States Can Assist Church Colleges

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT). —A sharply divided Supreme Court ruled yesterday that states may provide funds for nonsectarian purposes to church-affiliated colleges and universities—even when prayers are said at the start of some classes in those schools and religion and theology are mandatory courses.

The decision, by a 5-to-4 vote in a Maryland case, was the latest in a long series of efforts by the high court to draw the appropriate line between church and state.

It appeared to be more generous to the churches than it had been.

The court had already begun, in 1971, to accord governments substantially more leeway in the aid they could give to institutions of higher learning than they were allowed regarding secondary and elementary schools.

The new ruling, however, specifically approves—as consistent with the First Amendment's prohibition against governmental "establishment" of religion—substantially more extensive governmental-school involvement than the court had previously permitted.

State Law Upheld

Specifically, the court upheld a 1971 Maryland law providing for annual noncategorical grants to private institutions of higher learning—including several Roman Catholic Church-affiliated colleges—for nonsectarian purposes.

The aid is based on the number of students, excluding those in seminarian or theological academic programs.

Previously, the cases in which the high court approved governmental aid to higher-education institutions involved money for construction purposes.

Numerous states and the federal government currently provide funding to colleges and universities.

The ruling does not automatically approve all these programs—the programs vary—and the decision was based on an analysis of the provisions of the Maryland plan and the extent of governmental ties the plan entails.

Also, the five-man majority split two ways on the reasoning, with Justice Harry Blackmun writing for three, and Justice Byron White writing for two, with the result that there was no single majority opinion.

The Maryland decision, however, is likely to be widely viewed as at least supportive of other state and federal programs.

Serbian Church Case

WASHINGTON, June 22 (Reuters).—The Supreme Court today upheld the defrocking by the Serbian Orthodox Church of its principal North American bishop and the division of its U.S.-Canadian diocese, which has several hundred thousand members, into three parts.

The actions, taken in 1964 by the highest authorities of the church, which is based in Belgrade, had been held illegal by the Illinois Supreme Court.

The state court ruled that the church authorities had not followed the requirements of their own constitution

In a 7-to-2 decision yesterday, the Supreme Court said the state judges had erred by stepping into an internal church controversy in the face of a long line of decisions instructing civil courts to "accept the ecclesiastical decisions of church tribunals as it finds them."

All-Vietnam Assembly

TOKYO, June 22 (AP).—North and South Vietnam will hold their first unified National Assembly session in Hanoi starting Thursday, Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency said in a broadcast.

FBI Men Reportedly Probed For Illegal Burglaries in 1970s

By Robert L. Jackson and Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, June 22.—At least 20 FBI agents are reported under federal investigation for alleged illegal burglaries during the last five years—long after the FBI said such so-called black-bag jobs ceased.

Burglaries were said to have been conducted against groups and individuals that the FBI considered "extremists," primarily in the New York City area.

The investigation, cloaked in more than the traditional veil of Justice Department secrecy, has been under way for about two months. Stanley Pottinger, assistant attorney general for civil rights, is said to be devoting his primary attention to the investigation.

Inside the FBI, James Adams, assistant to FBI director Clarence Kelley, has prime responsibility for the inquiry.

Agents Get Warning

It could not be established whether the matter was already before a federal grand jury. It was learned that some agents had been told formally of their right to remain silent and to have legal counsel present during questioning and warned that anything they say may be used against them.

While a source close to the agents maintained that the investigation has been focusing heavily "on the little guy—the street [FBI] agent," another source familiar with the matter contended that individuals above the rank of special agent could be prosecuted for their part in authorizing break-ins.

Disclosure that black-bag jobs were conducted by the FBI within the last five years is likely, for two reasons, to shake FBI morale, which appeared to be recovering from the revelations of improper FBI activities by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

One is the image of FBI officials being read their rights as potential defendants and being subjected to other trappings of the criminal justice process.

The other is that the burglaries took place within the last five years, counter to congressional testimony that former FBI Director J Edgar Hoover called off black-bag jobs in 1966. The existence of much more recent illegal operations by the BI is likely to raise the question of whether all such actions have been finally shut off.

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House Democrats Name Unit Head After Hays Quits

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP). —House Democratic leaders today nominated a new chairman for the House Administration Committee and approved stripping the panel of much of its independence and power over congressional allowances, including money for staff and travel.

The committee's former chairman, Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, was accused of putting a woman on the committee payroll for purposes of sex. The Democratic leaders nominated Rep. Frank Thompson of New Jersey, the panel's second-ranking Democrat, to replace Rep. Hays as its chairman.

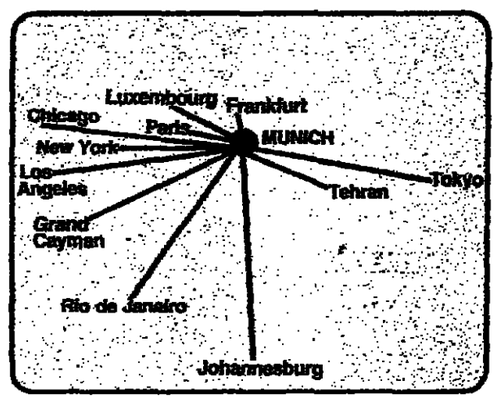
Rep. Thompson, speaking to reporters about the actions by the leadership, gave no sign of opposing them.

Stripping the committee of its authority over allowances and returning that authority to the full House were among recommendations by a task force of three Democrats, headed by Rep. David Obey of Wisconsin. The moves were approved by the Democratic steering and policy committee.

Rep. Hays formally resigned as chairman of the Administration Committee yesterday. He is on his Ohio farm recovering from an overdose of sleeping pills. The congressman has not said whether the overdose was accidental or a suicide attempt.

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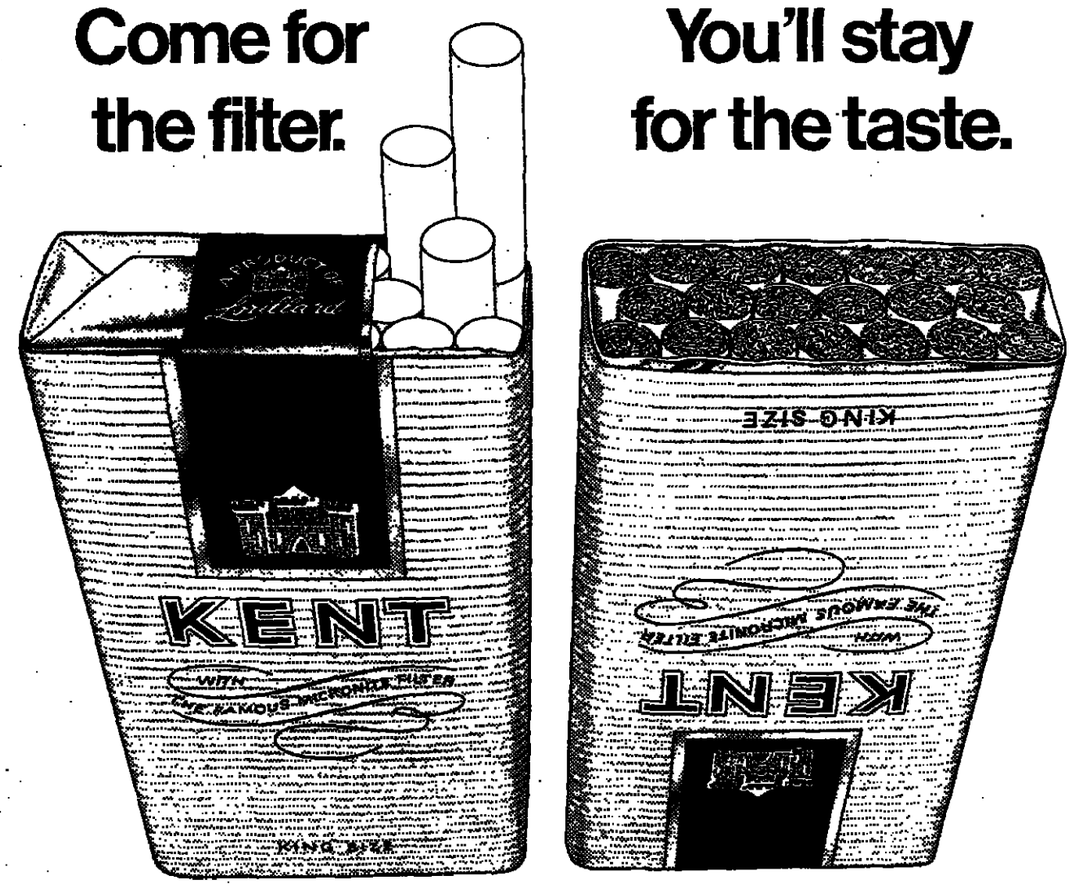
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A 'Little India' Area Shows Strain of Rising Racial Tension in England

By Bernard D. Nossiter

SOUTHALL, England, June 22 (WP).—Thirteen-year-old Nwaz Khan missed the school bus here the other morning and spent the day cowering in a corner of his uncle's grocery store. Nwaz said he was afraid to take an ordinary bus because white boys might beat him up.

Young Khan has been frightened, said his uncle, Hanif Abbsi, since a night earlier this month when they were all eating dinner in the back of the store. Their meal was broken by splintered glass; a band of white youths had hurled a beer bottle through the shop's plate window.

"I caught one," said Mr. Abbsi, agitated and indignant, "and brought him to the police station. They said they would investigate but they let him go."

"We have been living in this area 10 years and we be kind to everybody and we get this trouble. They [the youths] were speaking bad language about colored people. I'm very angry," he said.

Rising Anger

Throughout Southall's "Little India," a densely concentrated colony of about 25,000 immigrants, mostly from the subcontinent, there is a rising tide of sullen and explosive anger. The Asians living here, 12 miles from the center of London, are bitter over what they see as job discrimination, verbal and physical abuse from white Englishmen and indifference or neglect by the authorities.

Their fury reached a peak on the night of June 4. Gurdip Singh Chaggar, 18, was stabbed to death in a brawl outside a Southall pub. The police insist the fight had no racial overtones, although four white and a half-caste youth have been charged with the murder. Southall's Asian youngsters were unconvinced and the next day marched on the police station, attacking cars and beating several of the white occupants.

Southall mirrors something that has been happening all over Britain in recent weeks. Whites and colored immigrants have been clashing in the working class East End of London, at Blackburn in Lancashire, in Birmingham and Leeds.

Britain was a largely white society until a generation ago. Then Indians, Pakistanis and West Indians began coming here in numbers, searching for jobs. Over the years, there have been occasional flare-ups. In Southall, most persons remember the late 1960s when the "Skinheads"—close-cropped youths traveling in gangs—engaged in "Paki-bashing"—beating up stray south Asians.

Ready to Strike

But with about 1.8 million colored immigrants now, Britain is experiencing tension on a wider scale than ever. Moreover, the south Asians, a notably hard-working and law-abiding group, much less alienated than the black West Indians, have never been so ready to strike back at their tormentors.

Southall is an industrial suburb of about 70,000 whose immigrants are all but walled off from whites. They are mostly Sikhs from the Punjab, some Gujaratis from an Indian province noted for business acumen, a few Punjabi Moslems and a scattering of Caribbean blacks.

They live in the cramped brick row houses of late Victorian England but everything else evokes India. The Bank of Baroda boasts a large branch. The Liberty Cinema has been topped with painted dragons and currently shows "Mother India." Open shops sell sticky south Asian sweets and pappadam, the crisp Indian bread. A police station notice, "One at a time please," is repeated in Urdu and two other Indian scripts.

Almost everyone here, community leaders and police alike, recognizes that the new militancy flows in large part from those under 25. Many were born here or came as small children. They are breaking with the patriarchal, extended families and traditional rites of their fathers.

Long Hair Cut Off

Young Sikhs cut off their ritual long hair and abandon turbans. Young girls wear hip-hugging slacks instead of pajamas or saris and practice the Western custom of dating.

Harvinder Rai, 19, is studying electrical engineering at Isleworth Polytechnic and still helps his father renovate their grocery store. But he said:

"My father—he says let the police and the [community] associations do it, deal with the hooligans, and don't take it into your own hands. My friends—the youngsters—they say, 'This is what you have been telling us all along. But it is better if we do something about it.'

"I'm not sure what to do. I find so many English people are so good and so many are so bad, you can't tell the difference. Some play darts with you. Some have a brawl," he said.

"The youngsters think the oldsters have an inferiority complex since they came here. They've been pushed around. We don't want any more troubles but if there's any more trouble, we have the capacity to retaliate."

Punched in Eye

Young Rai spoke of a friend who was sitting in a pub and was suddenly punched in an eye by an Englishman. "My friend smashed him with a beer bottle over the head," Mr. Rai said with some satisfaction.

He was bitter about the fate of a cousin who was walking home alone at night when a car driver hailed him, "What's the time, you black bastard?" The cousin replied with an oath and was badly beaten.

Harvinder's father, Ajit Singh Rai, is one of the key leaders in Southall, president of the Indian Workers Association, a voluntary welfare and social group. He played a central role in cooling passions after the Chaggar murder.

For all his insistence on finding solutions through legal channels, Ajit Singh Rai is an angry man, too.

"We are subjected to racial discrimination, crude and naked," he said over soft drinks in a neighbor's shop. "We would never get a job for daytime; always at night. There was no consideration for qualifications. The dirtiest jobs we had to fill. Simple, menial labor."

Remedies Cited

His remedies: End job discrimination, in fact as well as law; provide jobs for Asian youths, whose unemployment rate is some unknown multiple of that for whites; and "give us funds to take youths off the streets to places they can talk and play."

Ajit Singh Rai is convinced that the latest wave of violence has been "systematically" cultivated by some government officials and professional racists. It is true that a series of perhaps unrelated incidents has given a new respectability to racial hatred here.

Early this spring, the press headlined that a couple of indigent Asian families driven out of Malawi had been housed at public expense in a four-star hotel. Last month, some Whitehall officials leaked a dubious report by a Foreign Office aide that concluded there was no limit to the Asians that Britain would be obliged to admit. The report was given to Enoch Powell, Member of Parliament who had stirred the racial pot in the past. This time Mr. Powell predicted that race war was coming. Two fringe racist parties, the National Front and the breakaway National party, promptly announced they were forming vigilante groups, a menacing call to arms.

Indeed, Ajit Singh Rai says he is convinced that National Front bands have been responsible for some of the assaults in Southall. The police, however say there is no evidence of this.

A younger Southall leader, Ravi Jain of the National Association of Indian Youth, ironically echoes Mr. Powell.

"We have all the ingredients leading to a situation of racial war, racial fights," he said. He ticked off the ingredients: High unemployment, "total apathy by local officials," lack of recreation except for "a multitude of betting shops and public houses," and an "unsympathetic [older] Asian leadership."

The new generation, he warned, "won't just stand there. They'll give it back. They are less tolerant than their parents."

The tension is inflamed, he said, by "political scavengers who come to the area to exploit the discontent."

Protest Rally

At a recent Southall rally to protest racism, assorted Communists, Trotskyites and ultra-leftists joined the parade. The marchers and speakers included actress Vanessa Redgrave of the Workers Revolutionary party and a former youth leader, Tariq Ali of the International Marxist Group.

Prime Minister James Callaghan, Home Secretary Roy Jenkins and the Archbishop of Canterbury have all been deploring racism in public statements. Mr. Jenkins, moreover, is piloting through Parliament a bill to outlaw discrimination in working-men's clubs, now the principal centers of entertainment for workers outside London.

But the point at which Southall most frequently encounters government is at the police station. For the most part, the police enjoy the confidence of older leaders like Ajit Singh Rai, but they are regarded with suspicion or hostility by the young.

A judgment of police behavior comes from the Ealing Community Relations Council, an understaffed municipal body that deals with racial problems in Southall. Its latest report contends that the local police are "seldom effective" in dealing with complaints of assault, window breaking or damage to cars.

'Slow to Call'

The document adds: "Complaints that the police are slow to call, unsympathetic in attitude and make no attempt to help even when the householder can identify a particular offender are frequent... We are concerned at some allegations of assault by police officers on people who have been arrested."

Police authorities responsible for Southall dismiss these conclusions as the special pleading of a "vested interest." Indeed, the area's police officials deny there is a racial problem of any size.

The top detective, Chief Superintendent Jim Sewall, is annoyed because the press has doubted and Southall flatly disbelieves his repeated contention that no racial element played a part in the Chaggar murder.

Ranking police here do not believe the Asians suffer from job discrimination and they cite Asians they know who are assistant managers or supervisors in white-owned stores. The police think the assaults on Asians are isolated incidents, unrelated to race and frequently provoked by Asians themselves.

Why did the police free the youth that Mr. Abbsi, the grocery store owner, said had broken his window?

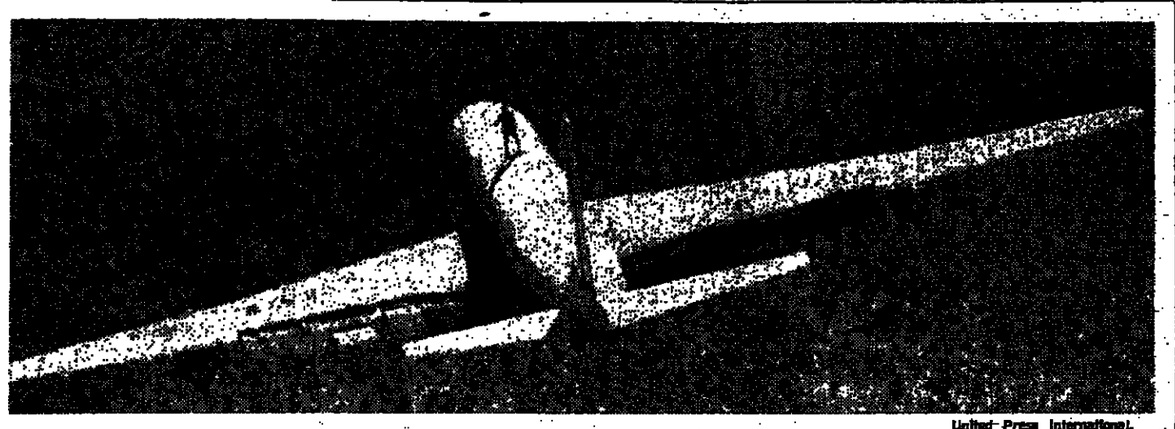
Because, a ranking officer said, Indian youths armed with hockey sticks were on the prowl that night, looking for whites to beat up.

The police are convinced that Southall will stay at peace if it is ignored by the press and the left.

"The Southall community is coming off the boil," said Comdr. Tom Harrison, the top policeman in the division embracing the area. "There are still protests and demonstrations to come. But if the Southall community is left alone, it will come off the boil."

For the time being, however, Comdr. Harrison is stepping up patrols in Southall and searching cars for weapons.

His reassuring view finds no echo in "Little India." There it is feared by young and old that Comdr. Harrison's pot will boil over unless Southall's grievances are redressed.



United Press International.

HERE HE COMES AGAIN, MA—You may have read about the Human Fly in People (June 22). He stood on top of a DC-8 while it flew around over the desert at Mojave, Calif., for 15 minutes and someone took this photo.

Nestlé Withdraws 3 Complaints in Baby-Food Suit

BERN, June 22 (Reuters).—The Swiss-based multinational Nestlé company today withdrew three of four complaints it brought in a criminal libel action against 17 young Swiss who had attacked its baby-food promotion methods in Third World countries.

A lawyer for Nestlé, Hanspeter Walther told Bern district court the company would proceed only with a complaint against the title of a pamphlet, "Nestlé Kills Babies," published here in May, 1974, by the Third World Action Group.

Two of the complaints it withdrew related to allegations in the pamphlet that Nestlé and other companies had indulged in unethical and immoral activity, and that by its sales promotion policy Nestlé had been responsible for the deaths of, or physical and mental damage to, thousands of children.

The third complaint withdrawn referred to statements in the pamphlet that sales representatives for Nestlé baby foods in developing countries had been dressed as nurses to give sales methods a scientific appearance.

Test Flu Vaccines In U.S. Effective For Adults Only

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP).—Sample swine flu vaccines were found effective for adults, but not for children, government sponsored studies showed yesterday.

The tests on 4,000 adults showed four manufacturers have vaccines that will provide protection against a possible swine-flu epidemic next winter with few side effects. Two per cent of the adults who received doses likely to be used in actual immunization programs suffered fevers greater than 102 degrees Fahrenheit (38.9 centigrade).

The vaccines are being made in President Ford's $135-million program to immunize all Americans older than 12.

Tests on 1,200 children—a problem age segment of the population for flu immunization—failed to find vaccine doses that provide protection without too many side effects. More tests will be scheduled, including studies on the possibility of giving children a two-injection series, usually considered unsatisfactory in mass programs because of the problem of two visits to the doctor.

Five Rare Tigers Die In U.S. After 'Cure'

OMAHA, Neb., June 22 (Reuters).—Five rare tigers died during the weekend after taking an antiworm cure at an Omaha zoo.

Only one of the Sumatran tigers survived the drug Sumatran tigers have long been on the list of endangered species

Japanese Seize 4 Executives Linked to Lockheed Scandal

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, June 22 (NYT).—Japanese authorities today arrested the former managing director of the Marubeni Trading Corp. and three airline officials in the first such legal steps stemming from the Lockheed bribery scandal here.

In police custody under suspicion of perjury was Toshiharu Okubo, 62, who, according to Lockheed testimony in Washington, first advised the firm to pay government officials here to promote the sale of Lockheed aircraft in Japan.

Also under arrest were three executives of All Nippon Airways, the domestic carrier whose purchase of 21 Lockheed 1011 Tri-Stars is under investigation.

Other arrests are expected later, possibly involving prominent government figures.

In addition, the Diet had asked prosecutors Friday to file perjury charges against Tokuji Wakasa, president of All Nippon Airways, because of allegedly untrue statements he made in sworn testimony regarding the purchase of aircraft.

Lockheed officials have testified in Washington that they paid $12.6 million in fees, commissions and alleged bribes to sell their planes in Japan.

Also arrested today under suspicion of violating foreign exchange and currency control were Yuji Sawa, 58, the airline's managing director; Hisayori Aoki, 48, chief of the accounting department, and Tadao Ueki, 47, head of the international department and business operations.

The homes of those arrested as well as their offices were searched for further evidence.

Premier Takeo Miki, whose government has been rocked by the allegations, has staked his political life on a full investigation of what has come to be known here as the "Rockeedo jiken"—the Lockheed affair.

Numerous government and parliamentary delegations have traveled to Washington in connection with the scandal. Japanese prosecutors are in Los Angeles seeking further information from past and present Lockheed officials. And the Diet has conducted its own investigation.

Yoshio Kodama, Lockheed's secret sales agents here, has ben indicted twice—for tax evasion and for foreign exchange law violations. But his doctors claim he is in poor health, and he remains in his Tokyo home, where he is questioned frequently by authorities.

Under Japanese law, suspects normally are arrested first, then questioned by prosecutors and either charged or released. Rarely, however, do prosecutors order arrests without being almost certain of placing charges.

London Gunmen Routed by Arabs

LONDON, June 22 (Reuters).—Three gunmen burst into a suite at London's Hilton Hotel Sunday night but fled after a brief struggle with the bodyguard of a visiting Arab delegation.

Neither police nor a spokesman for the hotel would identify the occupant of the 26th-floor suite. Press reports named him as Prince Nasser bin Hamad al-Thani of Qatar.

A spokesman said police were treating the incident as attempted armed robbery. All the men escaped, empty handed. A gun, dropped by one of them during the struggle, was being examined by police experts today.

Leftist Is Given Life For W. Berlin Slaying

BERLIN, June 22 (Reuters).—Ilse Jandt, a leftist revolutionary leader and chief defendant in the "hundred flowers" murder trial, was found guilty and sent to prison for life today.

Mrs. Jandt, 38, was convicted with five other defendants in their twenties of murdering Ulrich Schmuecker, whom they believed to be a police informer. Mr. Schmuecker was lured to a night rendezvous in West Berlin at which the password was "hundred flowers."

Yes, but What Have They Done Lately?

LEUCHARS, Scotland, June 22 (Reuters).—Three helicopter rescue crews here sent party invitations to 100 persons they had saved in sea and mountain missions and did not receive a single reply.

The party, to celebrate the rescue unit's 21st anniversary, will go ahead with 200 official guests.

An air force spokesman said: "We thought the survivors might have enjoyed coming to meet the crews and help us celebrate the anniversary. It is as well we are not in this for the sake of appreciation."

19-Day Strike Settled At Time Publications

NEW YORK, June 22 (NYT).—The strike by the Newspaper Guild against Time magazine and its sister publications ended yesterday, with the union settling for virtually the same management contract offer as when it walked out June 2.

Workers returned to their jobs at Time, Sports Illustrated, People, Money and Fortune magazines—and at the Time-Life book division.

During the 19-day strike, the publications continued to reach the streets, with contributions from most of their correspondents and writings by executives and senior editors.

Kermit Gordon, Top Economist, Dies in U.S. at 59

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—Kermit Gordon, 59, president of the Brookings Institution and a top economic adviser to former Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, died last night following a long illness, a spokesman for the institution said today.

Mr. Gordon became president of Brookings, a private economic research organization, on July 1, 1967. He had been with the institution since 1965.

Mr. Gordon was director of the Bureau of the Budget from 1962-1965 in the administrations of both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He was a member of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers from 1961-1962.

Constance Welch

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 22 (AP).—Constance Welch, 77, who taught drama at Yale University for 38 years until she retired in 1968, died at her home Sunday.

Miss Welch was an associate professor of play production at Yale.

Robert Sullivan

BOSTON, June 22 (AP).—Robert Sullivan, 59, a Massachusetts criminal trial judge and student of 19th-century murder cases who wrote "Goodby, Lizzie Borden" and "The Disappearance of Dr. Parkman," died Saturday following a lengthy illness.

Kiai Haji Ahsraiff

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 22 (AP).—Kiai Haji Samuri Bin Haji Ahsraiff, reported by some government officials to be the oldest Malaysian, died yesterday in Kampong Tebok Pulai at the age of 135.

UN Is Taking Up Angola Entry Bid In Rebuff to U.S.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 22 (AP).—The Security Council decided yesterday to take up Angola's application for UN membership, rebuffing U.S. efforts to postpone the politically sensitive issue.

After conferring behind closed doors, the council announced it would take up the Angola question today. A vote is expected tomorrow.

A Western diplomat said it appeared the Soviet Union was behind the decision for an immediate meeting, in an effort to set back the current U.S. drive for better relations with African countries.

The United States has said it would oppose Angolan membership until Cuban troops leave.

But there have been reports from Washington that the United States has indicated to Angola it would not oppose the application if it held it up until after the U.S. political conventions.

Avalanche Kills Alpinist

ZERMATT, Switzerland, June 22 (Reuters).—An Italian climber died of head wounds and seven others were in hospitals yesterday with serious injuries after being hit by an avalanche on Lyskamm peak.

Top Presidential Contenders In Portugal Turn to Invective

By Paul Ellman

LISBON, June 22 (WP).—With no issues in sight, Portugal's presidential election campaign has witnessed a sudden spate of personal attacks by the major candidates upon each other.

A growing realization that polling next Sunday could fail to produce the absolute majority needed for a contender to win in the first round has injected a different note into the previously quiet campaign.

Under the new Constitution, the next head of state will sit at the helm of a finely balanced set of relationships between the government, the National Assembly and the military's Revolutionary Council.

All four of the candidates have said that they will, if elected, designate Socialists to try to form the next government. Socialist leader Mario Soares has pledged to try to rule with a minority cabinet.

Of the four, only one, Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the army chief of staff, has attracted broad party support, having been endorsed by the Socialists, who came first in the April poll; the Popular Democrats, who took second place; and the Social Democratic Center, which came third.

Gen. Eanes himself, in keeping with the image of Olympian aloofness he had cultivated since he emerged as the figure behind the crushing of the leftist uprising last Nov. 25, has restricted his campaign themes to national independence and a commitment to building democracy.

Gen. Eanes has, however, dropped some pointed hints that the final official report on the Nov. 25 rebellion will harm the standing of either the Communist party, which is fielding Central Committee member Octavio Pato as its candidate, or of Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the folk hero of the April 25 revolution, who is running with the backing of an alliance of far-left groups.

Gen. Eanes commented Sunday that publication now of the report would deal a "low blow" to Maj. Carvalho's prospects, adding in a menacing tone: "The Communist party knows that I know many things."

Mr. Pato has so far failed to join in the invective that has been heaped on Gen. Eanes by both Maj. Carvalho and the other leading candidate, Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, Premier in the current caretaker government.

Maj. Carvalho favors an alliance between the military and the people that would bypass the institutions of a parliamentary system.

Yesterday, he rejected any suggestion that Gen. Eanes was involved in the captain's movement that overthrew the dictatorship two years ago. Maj. Carvalho said he knew of only one occasion when Gen. Eanes attended a meeting of officers opposed to the old regime.

He attacked the army chief as a stalking horse for the return of Gen. Antonio de Spinola, a former president who went into exile in Brazil after the collapse of a rightist coup attempt on March 11 of last year.

Adm. Azevedo has also reserved bitter words for Gen. Eanes, doubting whether the general has any right to stand in the same ranks as the men who made the April 25 coup.

The admiral's own role in the coup was treated somewhat derisively yesterday by Maj. Carvalho, who remarked that, as commander of the Portuguese marines, Adm. Azevedo only ordered his men into action well after army units had moved to bring down the government of Marcello Caetano. Gen. Eanes has taken to referring to Adm. Azevedo, meanwhile, as "citizen Pinheiro de Azevedo," and suggesting he should have stood down from the premiership while running for the presidency.

Documents Seized

LISBON, June 22 (Reuters).—The Portuguese Communist party has seized three truckloads of documents from the archives of the disbanded secret police, according to the officer responsible for the documents' safekeeping.

Gen. Ribeiro Faria said on television last night the documents were taken from the Caxias Prison near Lisbon before he became head of the commission for disbanding the police last December.

Missing are almost all the documents referring to Communist party Secretary-General Alvaro Cunhal and another leading member of the party's Central Committee, Sergio Vilarigues, he said.

Until last December, the commission for disbanding the secret police of the former rightist dictatorship was headed by pro-Communist and radical leftist officers.

Nigeria Holds Two Americans On Disputed 'Arms' Charge

By John Darnton

LAGOS, June 22 (NYT).—A bizarre case in which two U.S. citizens have been charged with illegally importing arms into Nigeria is reaping big headlines here and touching off another round of anti-U.S. suspicion.

The Americans—one of whom is a senior representative of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. here—were arrested in Lagos on May 18 and 19 and held incommunicado until their arraignment earlier this month. They are being held without bail.

Since then, a third man has been arrested and charged with illegal possession of a firearm. He is an Australian, but the newspapers persist in calling him a U.S. veteran of the Vietnam war.

The story is pushing the trial of mercenaries in Angola off the front pages and generating articles on the need for vigilance against foreign "gunrunners" whose goal, it is hinted, is to overthrow the state.

The two U.S. citizens are Perry Eugene Guthrie, 58, a program manager of an 11-member technical maintenance crew for Lockheed, and Harry John Spriggs, 33, a pilot for Bristow Helicopters of Nigeria Inc., a transport company used by oil corporations in the city of Warri in Bendel State.

The weapons involved are reported to be a 22 semiautomatic repeating rifle, a 22 air rifle and a 22 target pistol, along with close to 2,000 rounds of ammunition.

The weapons were described as a "large cache" by Nigerian newspapers that, in omitting the decimal points before the calibers of the guns, reported the seizure of 66 weapons instead of three.

According to persons close to the case, the weapons were allegedly brought into the country on May 14 aboard a Lockheed C-130 returning from servicing Marietta, Ga.

In their trips back and forth across the Atlantic, the large transport planes have been rumored to be used for smuggling in luxury goods that are extremely costly in Nigeria.

The six C-130s were purchased from Lockheed five years ago by the Nigerian government for its air force. The contract was later said to involve a kickback of over $1 million to a well-known but as yet unidentified Nigerian businessman.

The weapons were allegedly carried in three packages addressed to Mr. Guthrie. Two of the packages went to Mr. Guthrie's office at Murtala Muhammed airport and a third to his residence in nearby Ikeja, sources said.

Four days later, according to the sources, Mr. Guthrie told a driver to bring the two packages to his house. The driver was stopped at the airport gate by a guard who opened the packages. Mr. Guthrie, arrested late that night, has reportedly denied any knowledge of their contents.

The sources said a note inside the packages indicated they were intended for Mr. Spriggs, who was arrested on the following day.

Repeated attempts by U.S. consular officials to interview the two while in custody were rebuffed. Their court appearance was on June 8.

Subsequently, authorities searching Mr. Spriggs's house in Ikeja reportedly found an address book in Warri for Demian Peter Lawson, an Australian who is a fellow helicopter pilot. Mr. Lawson's house was searched and he was arrested on June 15 and charged with possession of a .38-caliber revolver and 50 rounds of ammunition. He pleaded not guilty in a court appearance last week.

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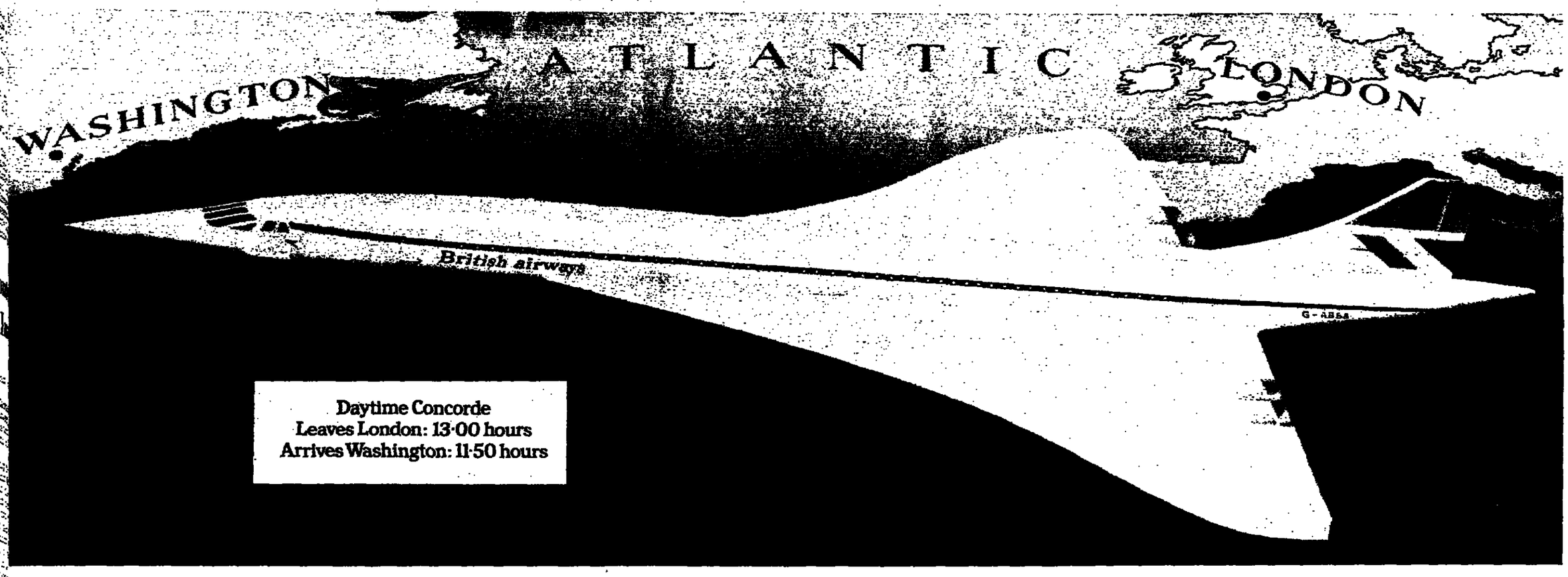
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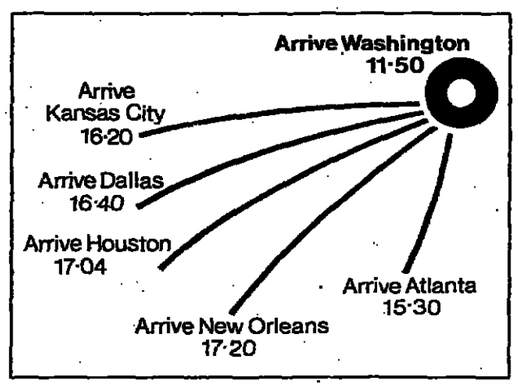
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09.15	London Heathrow	**11.50**
Flight BA 855 (*Saturdays*)		
Stockholm		
09.00	London Heathrow	**11.50**
Flight BE 753		
Zurich		
09.15	London Heathrow	**11.50**
Flight BE 561		
Amsterdam		
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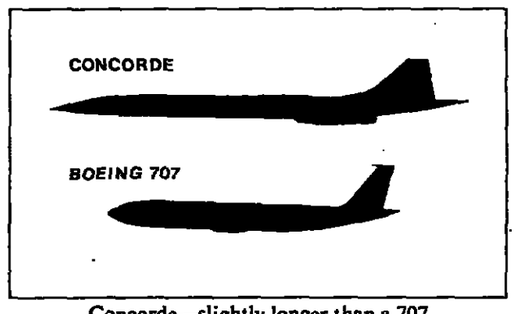
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Wednesday, June 23, 1976 *

Italy: Split in Two

Both of Italy's major parties—the Christian Democrats and the Communists—claim victory in the parliamentary elections just held. And both have justification. The Communists syphoned off just enough votes from other parties to score spectacular gains; the Christian Democrats, in the same manner, prevented the Communists from becoming Italy's largest party. So, in many respects, the balloting was a standoff; familiar enough in recent Italian politics.

But in one very important aspect the results of the voting brought something new. Italy is now sharply divided, down the middle. The minor parties lost heavily, and although the Socialists retain their ability to be a cabinet makeweight, it is plain that Italy as a whole is balanced uneasily between those who feel that opposition to Communism compensates for Christian Democratic errors and those who consider those errors great enough to warrant voting for the "Euro-Communism" of Enrico Berlinguer.

There are, of course, those who sincerely adhere to the principles of both of the great parties. But there is room for doubt as to how strong party discipline will be in the days ahead among the recent converts, so that when Aldo Moro seeks to form a government, he will be confronted, not so much with bloc bargaining of the old type, but with a need for the kind of vague compromise that is characteristic of U.S., rather than European, politics.

Certainly the election has not solved Italy's deep problems of inflation and recession; worse, it has made more difficult the task of creating the government and the parliamentary majority needed to tackle those problems. Can it be done by consultation with the Communists? What concessions will the Socialists demand? Can the Christian Democrats make the changes in policy and organization that both the state of Italy and the elections have demonstrated to be necessary?

The Communist gains, in free elections and with a very moderate platform, carry their own impact. That should give "Euro-Communism" prestige in other states, notably France, where a Marxism divorced (or at least separated) from Moscow could also have an appeal. And it calls for a different view of hammer and sickle than in the days when the hammer was supposed to be used to beat opponents over the head before cutting their throats with the sickle. To a degree that even the "popular fronts" of prewar, and immediately postwar, times provide little basis for judgment, Communism (it should now probably be spelled with a small "c") has become a political force needing a new evaluation in the West.

Belgrade: Pre-Probate Tensions

As Yugoslavia's Tito ages, the Balkan nation is bracing itself for a dispute over his political estate. This is a not uncommon condition today: China certainly and the Soviet Union probably are facing similar strains. But Yugoslavia is by no means as powerful as the other Communist countries, nor, since the Tito heresy produced a less dogmatic brand of authoritarian rule, can it impose quite the same simplistic commandments when the chief heretic passes from the scene. Moreover, the Serbian core of Yugoslavia is not as dominant over other ethnic elements which have been incorporated within the Yugoslav state, as for instance, the Russians in the Soviet Union.

Consequently, when its chief personality leaves the scene, there will not only be personal ambitions battling around the vacant throne. Old-line Communists—Muscovites in fact—will be prominent in the contest; so will the Croatians, who have a history of terrorism on behalf of their separate status that goes back many years.

The Croatians are Roman Catholics by tradition, which sets them off from the Orthodox Serbs; they identified themselves with *Nazism during World War II* and their leaders won an unenviable reputation for cruelty in that context. They have been making attacks on Yugoslav diplomats abroad, and the Yugoslav government naturally resents that. But it is, on the surface, surprising that Belgrade officialdom has concentrated so much of its fire on the United States for failing to control terrorist acts, when the worst of these acts occurred in other countries—West Germany, for example, Sweden and even remote Paraguay.

The United States has refused to outlaw groups opposed to the Tito regime, and the latter accuses the United States of encouraging them. Washington does not, of course, want to see a post-Tito Yugoslavia swallowed up in the Warsaw Pact, but there is no reason to assume that a disintegrated Yugoslavia would promise anything for a peaceful Europe. Moreover, the reputation of the Croatian Ustashi is no higher in the United States than anywhere else. If no anti-Tito terrorists have been rounded up in *the United States, the same is true of many* other criminals, political or otherwise. And the federal police and intelligence agencies are particularly sensitive about political groups in the wake of recent revelations.

It would seem, therefore, that Belgrade is pounding the United States from a familiar motive—it is always easier to blame outside interests, "capitalist" influences, for domestic problems than to cope with those problems at home. And the United States has been the whipping boy of the global left for a long time. Yugoslavia is entering upon a period of severe tensions. The United States has no need to increase those tensions —nor has Belgrade any real need to exacerbate its relations with Washington.

Public Patrimony

The political gavotte that marks most United Nations conferences was not missing from Habitat, the international meeting on human settlements recently held in Vancouver. The expected number of slanted resolutions were introduced to distort the issues and draw attention to the deep divisions between Arabs and Israelis and the developed and developing nations. This has become the routine background music to the larger themes.

Fortunately, the issues are more compelling than the games played with them. At Habitat, the closing resolutions dealt *conspicuously with land use, a subject of* universal urgency.

There is no disagreement that land is one of the most precious natural resources, even under the most disparate political and economic conditions. But it is also wealth and power. In the poorer nations extreme inequities in its distribution create extraordinary hardships. In affluent nations its speculative use leads to severe environmental damage and gross inefficiencies of settlement and development. The damage is a matter of kind and degree, but it is always irreversible.

How to deal with the damage breaks down according to ideology. Total control is deadly in result and even large-scale control, such as that practiced in Britain since World War II, is being questioned now. But there is no question about the need to impose some *order, logic and sensitivity on the disposi*tion of a finite, irreplaceable asset, in both the public and the national interest.

The United States, land-rich for so long, has made exploitation an article of faith, but the laissez faire that built this country can now destroy it. This nation's recent history of federal land use legislation is sad and sordid; national and conservative congressional proposals have been defeated *repeatedly by misreprtsentation and false* fears. There is nothing un-American about repeatedly by misrepresentation and false sources followed by local planning. The alternative is to cannibalize the country.

What is involved is food, shelter, natural resources, water and power, patterns of settlement and open space, nature and history, much of the economy and the total quality of life and the environment. We cannot *continue to abuse the public trust* and squander the public patrimony. Habitat has put the issue front and center.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Clouds Over Congress

Scandal is no respecter of persons or institutions and hands out the dirt impartially.. So it was only to be expected after Watergate, which besmirched a Republican president and cut the executive [branch] down to size, a new cycle of censoriousness should now concentrate on Democratic members of Congress, putting the legislative on the defensive. That scandal should help to keep the American Constitution in balance was obviously never planned by the Founding Fathers, but the Devil, too, moves in mysterious ways his evils to perform.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

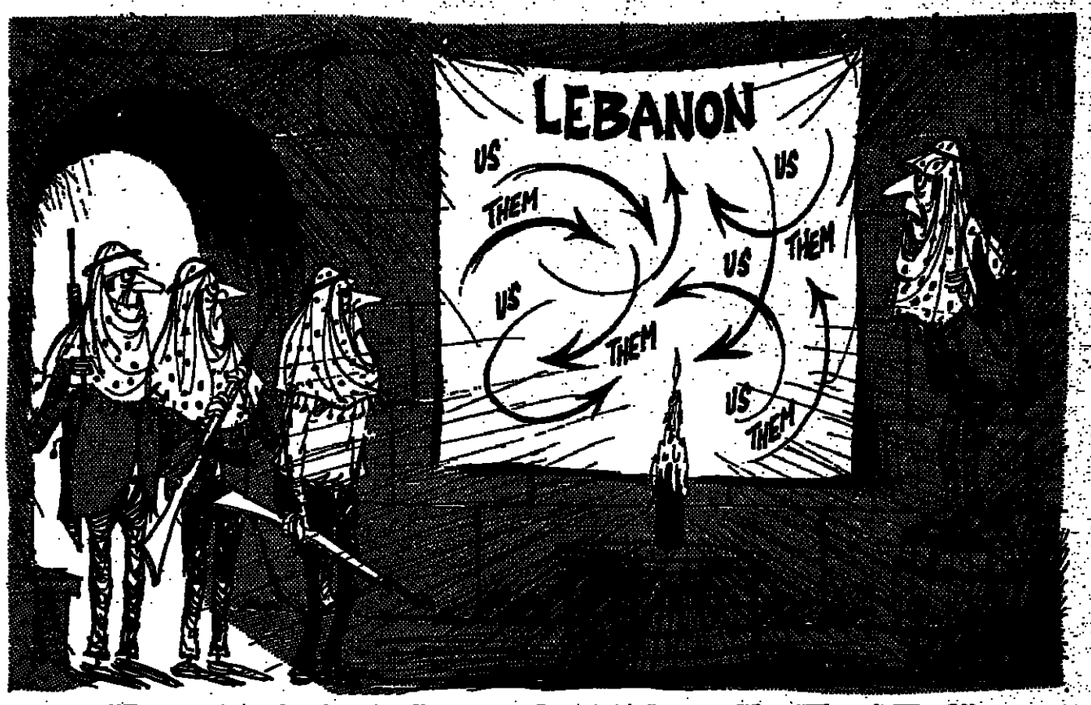
June 23, 1901

NEW YORK—Among the idiotic, absurd and grotesque customs which still exist in the year 1901, the one that holds the record for ineptitude is, beyond contradiction, that of wearing earrings. Mutilation of the ears is no longer any more justifiable than mutilation of the nose, tattooing or scarification of the face. It is unworthy of a civilised people.

Fifty Years Ago

June 23, 1926

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Senate has just passed the Army Air Service and Naval Air Service bills, thus practically assuring the success of the military air program at this session. The two measures provide continuity in construction through five-year programs. This is the feature most essential to airplane development, commercial as well as military.



"Remember the Good Ol' Days When We Knew Who 'Them' Was?"

'There Is No Apartheid in Heaven'

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—South African Prime Minister Vorster once described to me his leadership principle: "A leader must walk in front of his people but he should never go so far as to move out of their sight and hearing. That is the function of leadership."

The time has come to revise *his theory and fit spectacles ad*justing the vision of his myopic white supporters. This is the real test of the colloquy with Henry Kissinger in West Germany.

Kissinger is convinced all southern Africa may be teetering on the edge of a disastrous race war which could not help but have disastrous repercussions in the United States with its more than 20 million black citizens. It is clearly in American interest to do everything possible to avoid such calamity.

Fears on Détente

It is also in the interest of the entire West to help keep racial peace for fear that otherwise the weakened fabric of détente will totally dissolve and the Soviet Union will move openly *into what it deems an African* vacuum, gaining huge support from Third World peoples and control of invaluable mineral resources.

Finally, the secretary of state believes it is in South Africa's interest to separate itself from a Rhodesia doomed by the muddle-headed Ian Smith administration. He is also pressing for South African hand-over of Namibia *[South-West Africa]* and planned redivision of South African lands, now allotted on a basis of 87 per cent to whites who represent only 4 million of the 22 million population.

Only on the basis of such a formula can guarantees be devised insuring the future of South Africa's doughty white population which, one must never forget, first arrived approximately at the same time as the dynamic Zulu tribes pressing down from the north, both sharing the blame for killing off indigenous bushmen and Hottentots.

The booming industry on which South African dynamism depends cannot continue unless there is an ample reservoir of black labor. There will be little chance of this unless race differences are soon worked out on a just and equitable basis. South Africa's economy will collapse if it can't rely on the energy of Bantu workers.

From Washington's viewpoint the enmeshed possibilities of racial conflict and of Soviet penetration in consequent chaos produce a frightening picture. Until now, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and Tanzania have promised Kissinger not to allow Cuban troops on their territory but that pledge won't last long if Rhodesian fighting spreads.

Moreover, Africans who had once heard of hostility to black students in Moscow and who also know China isn't tinged with such prejudices, are ready to forget—and welcome the Russians, if need be.

Moscow's Cuban myrmidons don't seem to be leaving Angola, despite what Havana says, and Castro has clearly announced his aim as "liberation" for all Africa. So the military threat continues; the inflow to South Africa of foreign capital has dried up; there aren't enough workers for an expanding society; and all this contributes to what both Vorster and Kissinger most fear: an advance of Soviet-supported black Communism.

Already the Rhodesians are committed to a war they must inevitably lose. Yet Vorster, a shrewd man, feels braked by his voters and therefore not free to accept the kind of mediation Kissinger can suggest: Relinquishing Namibia, releasing Rhodesia to its self-sought fate, and an interim accord for internal change in South Africa.

Tanzania's ambassador warned the United Nations last week of a "holocaust" in South Africa. This may not be an immediate prospect but it will be if Vorster doesn't change his nation's present course. The worn-out theory of apartheid is doomed and South Africa's economy cannot depend on surly "guest-workers" laboring in their own country.

Already the long-predictable explosion in Soweto, largest black city in South Africa—a kind of black lassaret for Johannesburg—*has occurred. One may expect* more uprisings there and in other isolation wards of Bantus crowded together without minimal hygienic or social facilities.

The fact that the recent riots were touched off by a decision forcing black children to do their schoolwork in Afrikaans, not English (an international and official South African language), was ridiculous. How would whites *in a future state feel about being* educated in Zulu?

Apropos of which, Zulu chief Gatsha Buthelezi warned recently in Soweto: "We cannot wait for Mr. Vorster's government to do something about black decision-making at the national level . . . There was no apartheid in the Garden of Eden and there is no apartheid in heaven. Why should there be apartheid in between?"

Castro: Stuck in Angola

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The utter inability of Angola's new pro-Soviet government to consolidate its power explains why the highly publicized promise of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro to withdraw his 15,000 troops is regarded at high levels here as a bad joke.

UNITA, the Western-backed Angolan movement mowed down by the Cubans in the recent civil war, did not fade away when the Soviet-backed Popular Movement (MPLA) gained supreme political power in the former Portuguese colony. Rather, UNITA is waging successful guerrilla warfare against the MPLA and the Cubans.

A small-arms attack on Cuban troops last week by a UNITA guerrilla outfit deep in the interior shows how precarious the central government's authority really is. The Cubans were riding the main railroad line between Benguela and the border of Zaire when the guerrillas opened up, imposing casualties. Terrified at a possible major ambush, the Cubans did not stop the train and counterattack.

Such incidents are routine in the UNITA-controlled territory, an area almost as large as Pennsylvania. The guerrillas, strongly backed by powerful local tribes, could cut the vital railroad any time they want. Instead, they attack troop cars containing Cubans, letting the food and supplies go through and confronting the Cubans with a Vietnam-style war offering no way out.

Castro's dramatic promise a month ago to take his troops out of Angola came in a letter to Premier Olof Palme of Sweden, timed to coincide with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Stockholm.

Skeptics here said nothing then —except to point out that a weekly withdrawal rate of 200, considerer by experts a maximum rate, would leave almost half the force in Angola after a full year, provided no replacements were sent.

Moreover, diplomats here doubt Moscow has signaled Castro to *bring home his troops. To the* contrary, the Soviets are believed to have let Castro play his own hand his own way, whatever the damage to Soviet-U.S. relations. Reports last week via the Yugoslav press that the Cuban troop ship Vietnam Heroica docked in Santiago and "discharged troops" are discounted by the U.S. government, partly because no numbers were given.

Letters

OPEC and 3d World

I would like to suggest a humanitarian course of action for the OPEC nations to take in order to help the Third World nations to survive. I think it is only fair of them to sell oil to all Third World, i.e., underdeveloped and developing, countries at the old rate of approximately $2 a barrel. Even when oil prices were still at the old rate, these countries were experiencing extremely difficult times, many of them having large portions of their populations suffering from extreme poverty and malnutrition. To continue to capitalize on the small fraction of the OPEC's total exports that goes to the Third World countries is the same, in effect, as signing their death warrants.

The many hungry countries of the world cannot continue to spend most of their badly needed foreign exchange reserves for oil, without large numbers of their populations directly suffering for want of food as a result. It is up to the OPEC nations to help the Third World now that high oil prices are contributing heavily to the economic unstability of the industrialized nations. As a result, these industrialized nations are tightening their purse strings in the area of foreign aid.

As to the argument that low-priced oil to Third World countries would simply be resold for profit by corrupt government officials, this problem is up to each individual government to solve. And solve it they must, because no one in the world community would expect the OPEC nations to supply the Third World with more than an amount of oil equal to their use in 1973, (the last year before the new oil prices), plus an amount equivalent to the economic growth, if any, of these countries. If the OPEC nations were to give this concession to the Third World countries, I'm sure they would receive much more support from the world community in the event of military intervention by any industrialized nation to seize their lands, than they would at the present time. Also, in addition to generously helping the underdeveloped nations in their struggle for economic independence, the OPEC nations would gain the immediate respect of all the countries of the world, underdeveloped, developing and industrialized nations alike.

ALAN CHARNE.
Woodacre, Calif.

Reply From Bologna

How is it possible that a scholar like William Wiseley—(Letters, May 29) "Bologna Recalled"—can make so many superficial judgments on five different national education systems on the basis of a sample of only 40 students taken 21 years ago?

Does this mean that a minority of British scholars still maintains a *residual of colonial* mentality?

Instead of criticizing the Italians as the worst students, why has he not tried to understand that it is the lack of cultural organization and of education reforms that has discouraged students here as well as scholars whose basic qualities are no worse than those of our European friends?

GIAN PAOLO CASADIO,
Professor of international economic organization, University of Bologna.
Bologna.

Death in Beirut

The writer of your "Death Between the Lines" editorial (IHT, June 18) deserves the highest marks not only for his moving words and balanced thinking, but also for his inclusion of the name of the U.S. Embassy's Moslem chauffeur, Zohair Moghbrabi, along with the names of the two U.S. diplomats who died in the recent foul murder ambush in Beirut. This inclusion quite properly dignifies the thousands of local nationals who serve our embassies and consulates around the world with a loyalty and devotion which often puts to shame our more chest-thumping patriots at home.

Zohair Moghbrabi was a man. He was a man from the day in 1953 when, with the Stars and Stripes flying from the fender stanchion of Ambassador McClintock's Cadillac, he drove across the beaches of Beirut with the ambassador to greet the incoming Marine Corps general in a touch-and-go situation that could easily have exploded into a major war until Wednesday, June 16, 1976, when—with the same flag still flying—he drove through the fatal roadblock with Ambassador Meloy and Counselor Waring.

Zohair's courage and devotion deserves three things. First, his name should be inscribed on the marble walls of the State Department along with the ever increasing list of Americans who have died on the new, hot front line of diplomacy. Second, a copy of the IHT editorial should be framed and kept on the walls of State as long as there is a *State Department. And third,* Congress should pass a joint resolution making Zohair Moghbrabi an honorary, if posthumous, citizen of the United States . . . And, if his family would permit it, he should be buried in Arlington. He deserves to rest with our heroes.

JOHN C. WEISERT.
Saint-Jean-de-Luz, France.

View of Thailand

As a former Malaysian citizen of Chinese origin and now a citizen of Switzerland, resident in Zurich, I strongly feel I can take a neutral stand in commenting on the article (IHT, June 16) on the political situation between Malaysia and Thailand, having also been living in the latter country for some years.

It looks very much like a case of history going to repeat itself in the Thai issue. In all appearance, Thailand enjoys playing the "buffer" role inasmuch as allowing guerrillas to infiltrate easily into its neighboring countries in the Malaysian archipelago Southeast Asia has not forgotten the Japanese war of 1940 and how the Japanese marched in and ended in a triumphant takeover of Thailand's neighboring countries, leaving Thailand whole and unscathed. You were right about the "Thais bending with the wind"—perhaps one should add, "stronger wind" at that—but the sweeping statement about their pride in avoiding foreign domination is not true.

A. TOH.
Zurich.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The Pawns In Lebanon's Chess Game

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS.—"A game of chess played strictly according to the rules with one exception—which is that the pawns keep changing sides." That comment about the troubles in Lebanon was going the rounds here in Paris during the visit of Syrian President Assad last week.

The remark suggests that there is a pattern to events in Lebanon and a logical outcome bearing on an Arab-Israeli settlement. But it also indicates why the logical outcome cannot soon be achieved.

The pawns are the Lebanese themselves—the Christian community, the Moslem community, and a powerfully armed contingent of Palestinian refugees under Yassir Arafat. The players of the chess game are the other Arab states (notably Egypt and Syria) plus, at a safe distance, the great powers.

The game began with the U.S.-sponsored Sinai agreement between Egypt and Israel last fall. The next logical step in the U.S. plan for a Near East settlement was an accord between Israel and Syria. Egypt wanted it, and so did Cairo's allies among the more conservative Arab states, notably Saudi Arabia.

A Separate Peace

But President Assad felt that Egypt had made a separate peace which compromised his own position. Syria denounced the Sinai accord as a sell-out and mobilized support among the more radical Arabs, including the Libyans, Iraqis and Algerians. The Soviet Union backed that approach.

One part of the Syrian effort was to stimulate Mr. Arafat and his armed organization, el-Fatah, to make more intensive use of Lebanon as a base for operations against Israel. Increased activity by the Arafat forces tended to heighten the claims of Lebanese Moslems for a larger say in their own state.

The Lebanese Christians resisted, and what had been skirmishing quickly graduated to civil war. By last spring it looked as though the Lebanese Moslems and Arafat forces might win total victory, crushing the Christian community and opening up a new, active front against Israel.

At that point, President Assad, with tacit U.S. and French backing, began sending in forces to establish law and order and restore the Constantinople constitutional balance not unfavorable to the Moslems in Lebanon. But Arafat's guerrillas and the more radical Moslems turned against the Syrians, and there followed a new outburst of fighting.

The radical Arab states condemned the Syrians and backed Arafat. Cairo, eager to score off Damascus for its attacks on the Sinai accord, also lashed out at Syria. So did the Soviet Union. The United States and France, while not truly opposed to the Syrian intervention, began to urge caution.

President Assad, thus isolated, agreed to admit military contingents from four other Arab states (including Algeria and Libya) to help restore law and order in Lebanon. But, according to the Syrians who came here to Paris with President Assad, the acceptance of other Arab forces is strictly a charade designed to provide a cover for Syrian actions.

The Syrians claim they have almost total control over Lebanon now. They told French officials they would restore order and achieve a cease-fire between Christians and Moslems. They hinted they would then be ready to move toward settlement with Israel. As an earnest of that intent, Syrian and Egyptian officials are due to get together shortly in Saudi Arabia.

Doubts

Personally I have always been partial to that scenario. But listening to the Syrians tell it fills me with doubts.

The Palestinians and radical Moslems are resisting any effort to bring order to Lebanon as a prelude to new negotiations with Israel. They are well armed, dug-in, and prepared to use any means to maintain trouble. Witness the murder of the U.S. ambassador, Frank Meloy, last week.

The subsequent U.S. evacuation makes good sense, since it appears that the pawns will continue guerrilla activity in Lebanon. The crunch is apt to come, however, when the end of the U.S. presidential campaign makes the resumption of Arab-Israeli negotiations a realistic possibility for the main players in the Lebanese chess game.

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هكذا من الأصل

...eels No Threat From Moslems

...Egypt's Copt Minority Plays ...A Full Role in Country's Life

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, June 22 (WP).—A few ...nutes after midnight on Easter ...rning, the lights went up in ...e Cathedral of St. Mark Bells ...led and priests chanted of the ...rrection of Jesus. Firecrackers ...t off in celebration and many ...the 6,000 worshippers burst in... applause.

...ameras of the state-owned ...evision system filmed the event ...the Coptic Orthodox cathedral ...d a representative President ...ar Sadat's government watch... from a seat of honor.

...Inmolested and virtually un...eatened by the vastly more ...merous Moslems of a country ...ere Islam is the state religion, ...tions of the Coptic faithful ...about 1,500 churches partici...ed in the ancient Easter ritual ...t ended their ...enten fast. The ...t morning, they returned to ... jobs, classrooms and farms ...re they work side by side with ... Moslems, from whom they ... almost indistinguishable in ...s or language.

Thriving Church

...he Coptic Church is thriving ... in most respects its members ... full participants in Egyptian ... watched over by a govern...t that takes elaborate care ...preserve harmonious relations ...veen the Christian and Mos... communities.

...lthough the Coptic Church ...ms 6 million members, others ...mate that as few as 2 million ...Egypt's 38 million inhabitants ... Copts.

...here are Copts who say they ... uneasy because of the reli...s turbulence that surrounds ...n and because of anti-Chris... persecutions and riots that ... occurred here it the past. ...ers complain ... discrimina... against them in education ... jobs. As a group, the Chris... *of Egypt have no political* ...r and do not expect to ob... any. But by and large they ...ar to be Egyptians like any ..., sharing the aspirations and ...lems of this struggling coun...

...ey serve in the army, domi... certain professions and gov...ent ministries, attend the ...le universities, support the ...stinians against the Zionists ... cherish their heritage as the ...ndants of the ancient Egyp... . Many of them even dispute ...nclusions of Western schol... who regard the Copts of ... as non-Arab.

No One Threatened

...has anybody asked you since ...got here what your religion ... asked Joseph Hammal, a ...tian plumbing supply con... or. "Has anybody asked you why you were going into churches? No. This isn't like Canada or Ireland, where they fight even between Christian and Christian. We know we are a minority and we are not going to run the country; we mus be realistic. But no one feels threatened. There are many mixed marriages and our people live in peace," he said.

The Copts do not have their own university, newspaper or political organization, as religious groups do in many countries.

Copts and Moslems alike say that the creation of any such Christian institutions would foster a sectarianism that all wish to avoid. In any case, they say, it is not necessary because in their public lives the Copts function as Egyptians, side by side with the Moslem majority.

While there are Moslems who resent the Christians for a variety of reasons, such as their operation of pork butcheries, the government is said to move quickly whenever religious harmony is threatened.

Some Copts complain that they are proportionally under-represented in the government. Only 2 of 31 Cabinet ministers are Copts and there are only 12 Copts among the more than 300 members of the People's Assembly. Most of them were appointed by the President, as the Constitution permits, rather than elected.

On the other hand, the Copts, who are generally well educated, *control about 20 per cent of the* professional staff jobs in government service, including a variety of key positions. Rushdi Said, the head of the Egyptian Geological Survey, is a Copt, as is Moussa Sabry, recently promoted by Mr. Sadat to be chairman and chief editor of Al Akhbar, the biggest newspaper in Egypt and probably the biggest Arabic language newspaper in the world.

Original Egyptians

The word Copt is a Europeanized form of the Arabic Kibt, itself derived from the Greek word for Egyptians. As the Copts never tire of pointing out, they are the original Egyptians, descendants of the pharaonic civilization, who were here for centuries before *the Arab armies invading from* the East brought Islam and the Arabic language.

Christianity, according to tradition, was brought to Egypt by St. Mark the Evangelist, who preached at Alexandria and was martyred in the year 68. The church in Egypt, as elsewhere, suffered severe persecutions under the Roman empire.

The existence of the Coptic Church as separate from the other branches of Christianity dates from the Council of Chalcedon in 451.

That council condemned as heresy the doctrine of monophysitism, which taught that Jesus Christ while on earth had but one nature, the divine, rather than a dual nature, divine and human. A minority of Egyptian Christians accepted the council's rulings and remained faithful to what was by then a Byzantine-dominated Catholic Church. The majority split with the central church and became the Coptic Orthodox.

When the Arab invasions began, the Copts welcomed them because they meant liberation from the Byzantine empire. But the Arabs also isolated the Copts from most other Christians of the world and from European intellectual and spiritual trends. As a result, their liturgy remained largely static and today appears almost primitive. The art and architecture of the Coptic churches are considered undistinguished by many experts.

"Today," says Bishop Samuel, the church leader in charge of relations between the Copts and other Christian churches, "we are not less than 6 million. We have been living with the Moslems for 13 centuries and we feel we are one family. There have been periods of persecution but it was mostly done by the Turks, not the native Egyptian Moslems."

Before independence, the domination of the Christians over the Egyptian economy was such that even today the Copts are characterized in jokes and folk tales as rich and avaricious.

While the overall economic level of the Copts is undoubtedly higher than that of the impoverished Moslem masses, the Christians no longer dominate the national economy, experts say. That power was broken by the 1952 revolution, during which Moslem resentment of the Copts' prominence under the monarchy resulted in some anti-Christian disturbances and the looting and burning of a church in Suez.

No Fear Today

Bishop Samuel said that there is no fear today that disorders or unrest among the Egyptian masses would be directed against the Copts unless it were specifically over a religious issue.

That happened in 1972, when there were riots in the village of Khanka. The Christians there, denied government permission to build a church, constructed a warehouse that they used for religious services. When local *Moslems found out, they burned* it down. Since then, church leaders say, government resistance to the construction of new churches has lessened and no similar incident has occurred.

President Sadat, who was educated in a Coptic school, "has been good to them," a diplomatic analyst said. "But there are no real fears in the Islamic community that the Copts will once again dominate Egypt's economic life."

Story of Canine BAs in Malaysia Angrily Denied by University Aide

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 22 (AP).—The vice-chancellor of the University of Malaya, Prof. Ungku Aziz, today condemned a British newspaper report that the university had awarded degrees to two police dogs with a gift for language.

The report by the Sunday People headlined "Egghead Cop Dogs" stated that Handsome and Nosey, two Egyptian-bred police dogs with a gift for languages have been awarded bachelor of arts degrees by the University of Malaya."

According to the report, the dogs understood instructions only in Arabic when Malaysian police went to Egypt three years ago to pick them up as a friendship gift.

However, after a six-day crash course, the dogs left for the Far East understanding English commands.

Since then they had picked up rudiments of Russian, Urdu and Portuguese plus several Chinese dialects, and they even understood the Welsh-born member of the handling team, the paper added.

Prof Aziz denied every item in the report. The university had never considered awarding a degree to an animal, he added. This is a devilish example of perverted journalism.

"I can only imagine that apart from its cheap sensationalism, such a disgusting fabrication has some twisted objective which is anti-Malaysian, anti-Islamic or anti-Asian propaganda."

Swiss May Vote On Army Duty

BERN, June 22 (AP).—The government yesterday proposed a nationwide referendum on whether conscientious objectors should be allowed to refuse military service.

The vote will be on a constitutional amendment granting objectors the option to engage in an "equivalent" civil service.

The draft amendment will be debated in parliament before going to voters, next year or in 1978. Civil service for objectors was originally proposed by a group of teachers and approved in principle by parliament in September, 1973.

Showing How Far Dirt, Smoke Travel

Balloon Drifts 150 Miles on Polluted Air in U.S.

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT).—An experimental manned balloon flight earlier this month showed that polluted city air can drift 150 miles or more into rural areas with no thinning of pollutants, government scientists have reported.

The balloon, with a woman and three men riding in a gondola, took off at St. Louis on June 8, the third day of an atmospheric inversion that had trapped dirty air over the city. The balloon hovered in the stagnant air over St. Louis most of the day, then drifted with the plume of polluted air at night.

When the balloon landed, 24 hours later and 150 miles away, in an Indiana farmer's wheat field, "We were seeing essentially the same concentrations of pollutants," reported Bernard Zak, the scientific director of the experiment.

Mr. Zak said Friday that the experiment, the second such flight of Project da Vinci, showed that air pollution was not simply a local problem for those who lived near coal-burning power plants, factories that burned heavy fuel oil or heavy commuter traffic.

"High concentrations of pollutants can be transported long distances and can be visited upon people" in no way responsible for the pollution who live "one, two or three states away," Mr. Zak said.

Mr. Zak and the crew of the gondola reported on the flight at a news conference at the National Geographic Society. The society has contributed about $40,000 toward the project's cost, said a spokesman for the Energy Research and Development Administration, which is spending close to $1 million.

Other sponsors were the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The first da Vinci flight took place in the very clean air of New Mexico in November, 1974. It established benchmark scientific data against which later findings could be compared.

Continuing Studies

St. Louis was chosen as the takeoff place for the second flight, and a third to occur next month, because its air is habitually dirty and because it is the site of continuing air pollution studies.

From thousands of readings, air samples and experiments, the scientists at the energy research agency's laboratories in New Mexico expect to sketch a detailed picture of what happens to a plume of polluted air as it moves across several states. Eventually air currents disperse pollutants and rain washes them to earth, but how long such dispersion takes is highly variable.

Sulfur Kills Fish

OSLO, June 22 (Reuters).—Trout and salmon in Norway's lakes and rivers have been killed by clouds of sulfur carried by wind from Europe's industrial areas, according to an environmental report issued here.

A conference of 20 countries, which has just ended a five-day meeting on acid precipitation, issued the report.

Norwegian experts at the conference complained that industries in Britain and Central Europe were using taller chimneys to carry the sulfur away from their countries and winds were carrying the pollutants to southern Scandinavia. The report concluded that water quality had changed during recent decades in numerous lakes and rivers in southern Scandinavia. There was strong evidence that this was due to acid precipitation.

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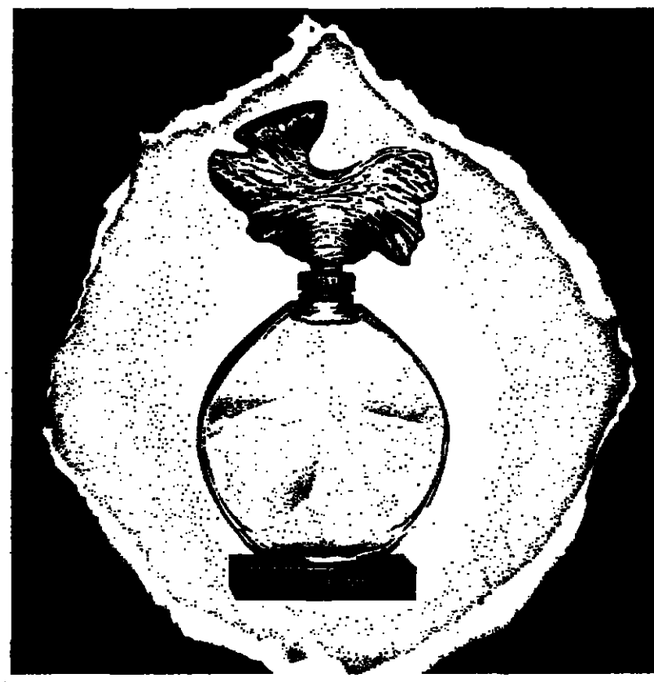
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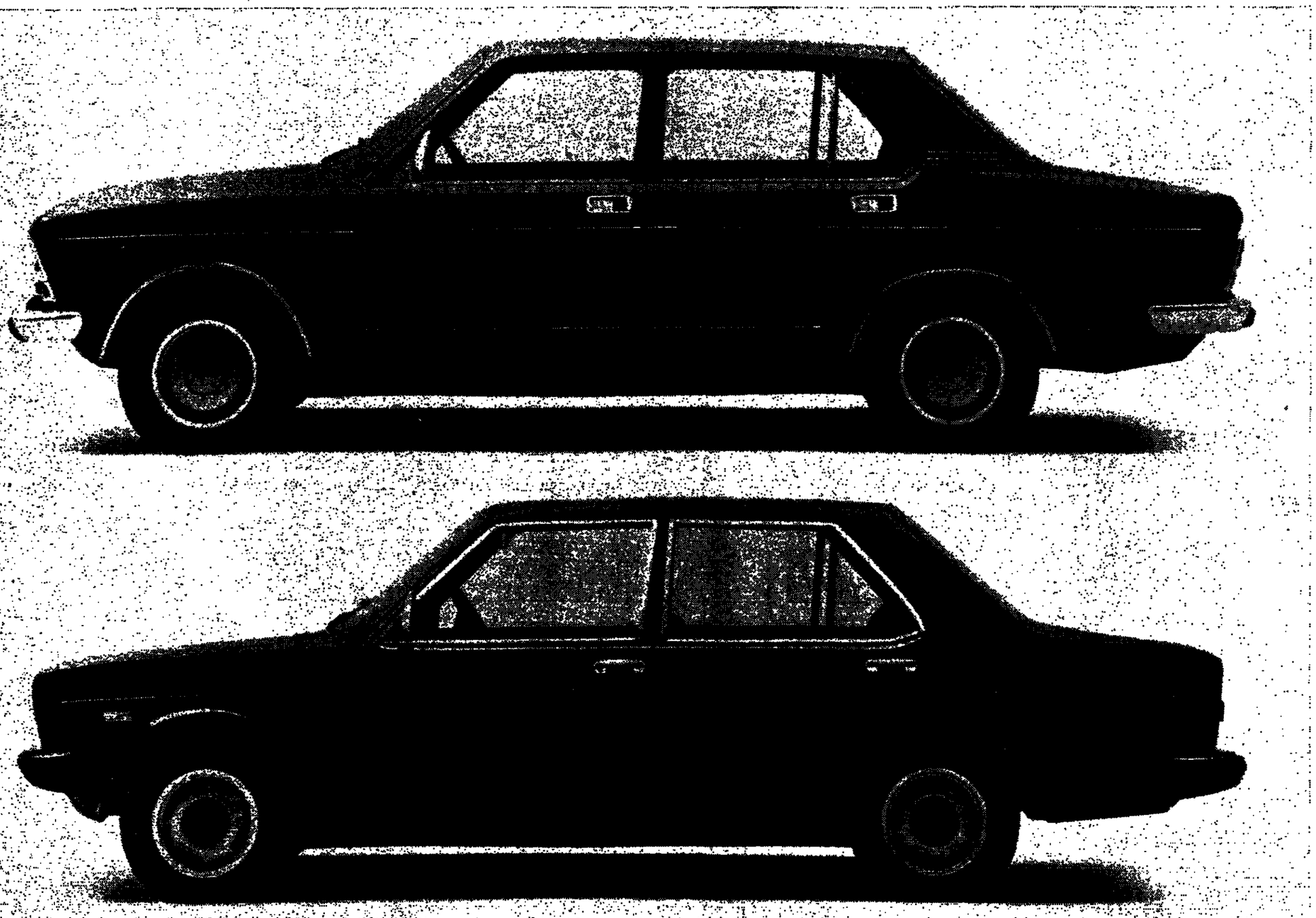
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MOVIES IN PARIS

U.S.-Soviet Fiasco: 'Blue Bird'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 22 (IHT).—The Soviet-American screen resurrection of "The Blue Bird" (at the France-Elysées in English and at the Gaumont Madeleine and Clichy Pathé in French) is a gigantic disappointment.

This is a hybrid spectacle rich in costuming and decor, adorned with several Hollywood stars. But it is also awkward in its transitions from episode to episode and stubbornly earthbound. At times, it looks like a collection of Folies-Bergère tableaux. In the outdoor sequences, the actors resemble a group of circus performers taking a breath of air between their turns.

Oddly, the transformation sequence—in which bread, milk sugar, fire, a cat and a dog are metamorphosed into human figures—is technically crude. Such camera trickery was done more convincingly both in Russia and Hollywood long ago

The Soviet Union proposed the Maeterlinck classic for the first Soviet-American co-production, doubtless remembering its early success in Russia. Stanislavsky gave "The Blue Bird" its world premiere at the Moscow Art Theater in 1908 and for two decades afterwards it was played all over the world. Since World War II it has been conspicuous by its absence. It disappeared from the Moscow Art repertory during the revolution.

The producers probably hoped to combine the imaginative quality of the Ukranian folkloric film, "Horses of Fire," with the snappy showmanship of "The Wizard of Oz." But in this version the wings of the famous fantasy have been clipped by heavy handling.

The scenario follows faithfully but without inspiration the celebrated original. Once more the peasant children Tyltyl and Mytyl set off in their dreams in quest of the blue bird. They find blue birds and catch them, but these birds die or else lose their color or else flutter mockingly away. When the children awake in their beds next morning the bird cage contains only their ordinary dove. But it has turned a sort of blue and when they give it as a present to the little girl who is ill it turns a bright blue and she is cured. True, it flies out of her hands. No matter. The quest, even a vain one, was good enough.

The visit to their dead grandparents (who come to life when others think of them), the children's wanderings through the forest of the Palace of Night and their call at the castle where selfishness reigns have an inkling of the old Maeterlinck magic. It is still there, but it has faded sadly. This play that charmed a generation is itself old-fashioned and what today's youngsters will make of it remains to be seen.

The acting of the children—Todd Lookinland and Patsy Kensit—is very winning and they steal the lavish show with their simplicity as they wander through a world of wonders in their home-made garments, the while Elisabeth Taylor does a series of quick changes, impersonating, in turn, the doting mother, the goddess of light, the symbol of maternal affection and an old witch. Jane Fonda is the empress of the sinister dark realm. Ava Gardner amusingly burlesques her role of Wanton Pleasure and Cicely Tyson is sprightly as the treacherous cat (Maeterlinck, limited in this matter, was anti-cat). Robert Morley is Father Time, pompously ushering the unborn off to existence, and Harry Andrews has an impressive scene as the oak king of the forest. "The Blue Bird" benefits here and there by George Cukor's shrewd direction.

* * *

Laurence Olivier's film version of "Henry V" (at the Git Le Coeur in English) remains, after 30 years, a striking achievement, the most successful attempt to bring Shakespeare to the screen. All of it is intelligently managed. The dull discourse of the Archbishop of Canterbury at the start is elevated with resourceful comic business; the play-within-the-play concept is retained in the use of artificial scenery in depicting the courts of France and England; the battle of Agincourt is a splendid piece of cinematic spectacle and the casting could not be bettered with Olivier magnificent as the warrior monarch, delivering the ringing speeches with superb histrionic powers.



Father Time (Robert Morley) with Elizabeth Taylor and the two bluebird seekers, Patsy Kensit and Todd Lookinland.

FLORENCE

Ronconi's 'Orfeo'

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, June 23 (IHT).—The main events of this year's Maggio Musicale until the other night had been performances of 20th-century works (and more are to come before the festival's close). But now at the Teatro Comunale is the much awaited production of Gluck's "Orfeo ed Euridice" conducted by Riccardo Muti and staged by Luca Ronconi. It should be immediately emphasized that this is strictly the first, Viennese version of the opera, altogether more severe than the Paris version, which, in one edition or another, is more familiar.

The sober elegance of the score was underlined by the sensitive conducting. Muti, who has just been named chief conductor of the Florence orchestra, knows how to mold an opera performance, and he can draw fine playing from the Florentines (though their intonation last Friday was less than perfect, especially in the first act). The singing was also generally tasteful. Euridice, in this version, has little to do, but the soprano Ilena Cortubas did it supremely well, with beauty of tone and stylish phrasing. The gifted young American Leila Ciberli was an engaging Amore. As Orfeo, protagonista assoluto, Julia Hamari did nothing wrong or displeasing, but she simply does not have—at least as yet—the vocal weight or variety to carry a whole evening virtually single-handed.

Luca Ronconi is undeniably an exciting director, and an inventive one (his "Faust" in Bologna a few years ago was masterful and memorable). This time, however, his invention seemed to flag. Pier Luigi Pizzi's basic set was a room walled with black mirrors (he used the same device in a production of Tchaikowsky's "The Queen of Spades" some years ago).

Though the set was in itself striking, it contributed a grim sameness to the performance. The costumes were also, in some instances, unhelpful. Orfeo himself was frankly female; Miss Hamari wore a black bombasine dress, had her hair long over her shoulders, and resembled a 19th-century housekeeper. There were some distracting bits of business (during Euridice's big aria, Orfeo kept looking at his reflection in the mirror-walls), and the dances—a major element in the entertainment—were, in Act II, not danced, and in Act III, very blandly choreographed.

Still, there was much to enjoy in this "Orfeo ed Euridice," and the Florentine audience demonstrated its enjoyment with warm, loud ovations at the end of each act.

LONDON:

Crosby, Clooney, Torme and Nostalgia

By Henry Pleasants

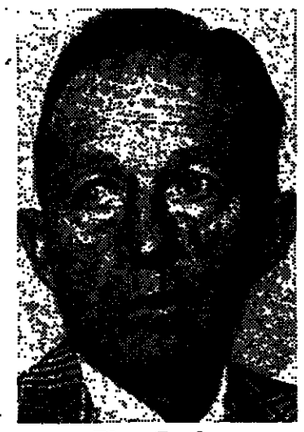
LONDON (IHT).—Talk about old home week, Bing Crosby opening a two-week stand at the Palladium and Mel Torme launching a three-week season at the Talk of the Town, The Groaner and the Velvet Fog!

As if that were not nostalgia enough for one Monday night, Crosby had brought Rosemary Clooney out of semi-retirement to join him in "Sloe Boat to China" and to do some lovely singing on her own in "Tenderly" and "Just One of Those Things." When she last sang here she had a 3-month-old baby in a basket in the dressing room. Last night that baby was backing her on drums, the 21-year-old Miguel Ferrer.

Crosby, too, had brought the family along: wife Kathryn, daughter Mary Francis and sons Harry and Nathaniel, the children all in their teens. They sang a bit, danced a bit and played a bit (Harry on classical guitar), then got together with the old man in a couple of rounds—"Row, Row Your Boat" and "Frère Jacques," just as they might do—and, indeed, may do—while helping Mom with the dishes after supper.

It was all very relaxed and casual—and appropriate, too, for that has always been Crosby's way with life as with a song. It probably accounts for the fact that at 71 or 74—depending on which lexicon you choose to believe—the voice is unblemished. Age has lowered it by about a major third, but it is, if anything, the richer for it.

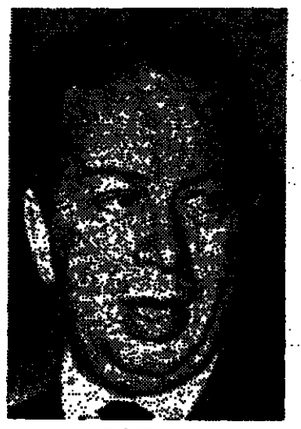
The show began with newsreel clips of Bing Crosby at the Stage Door Canteen in 1944, a reminder that it has been 32 years since he last appeared in London. Then suddenly there he was in the flesh, singing "Mary Lou" (1926) to remind us that this year he is celebrating his demi-centennial—as he put it—in show business. We would note, he added, that in honor of the occasion he had brought along his hair.



Bing Crosby *brought hair.*



Rosemary Clooney *. . "baby" on drums.*



Mel Torme *. . . Krupa choruses.*

For the next couple of hours he was the singing emcee, introducing Rosemary Clooney, Joe Bushkin (on piano and trumpet and not looking his 60 years) and the family. At last, with the curtain down, and backed only by the Bushkin quartet, he "reached down into the embers to pull out a couple of old chestnuts" and sang a medley of some 30-odd songs. It was a tribute to what Bing Crosby has meant to popular singing and the popular song that there was not one that everybody in the packed house didn't know.

Later, at the Talk of the Town, Mel Torme, reviewing his lifelong love affair with the movies, pulled some chestnuts out of the embers, too: "Singin' in the Rain" (1955) "Good Morning" (1939), "You Stepped Out of a Dream" (1940), "Lucky in Love" (1927), "Varsity Drag" (1927) and "Blue Moon" (1934).

At a mere 50, he was in exuberant form, the fog as velvety as ever when not pierced by belting. For icing on the nostalgia cake, the man who began his musical career as drummer in a band led by Chico Marx went to the drums and pounded out the famous Gene Krupa choruses on "Sing, Sing, Sing."

A night to be remembered for its memories.

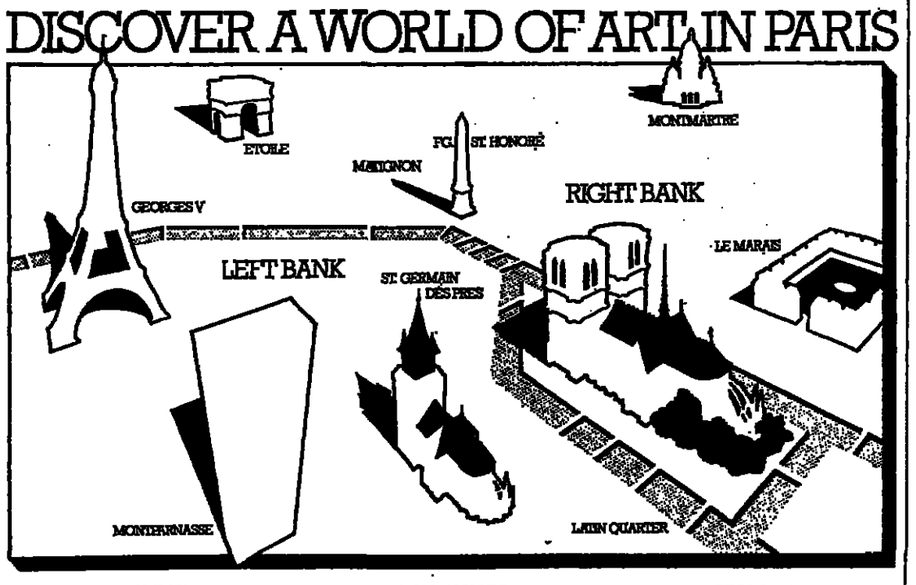
Auction Stopped Over Questions of Origin of Works

AMSTERDAM, June 22 (UPI). —The auction of a million-dollar art collection was suspended yesterday after the Dutch Artists' Federation demanded assurances the paintings and other art works had not been stolen from Polish Jews during World War II.

A spokesman for the British-Dutch auction house of Sotheby-Mak van Waay said collector Pieter Menten, 77, requested the suspension because he feared for the safety of his collection.

The spokesman quoted Mr. Menten as saying the demands for proof about the origin of the works were made by "people who do not know what they are talking about."

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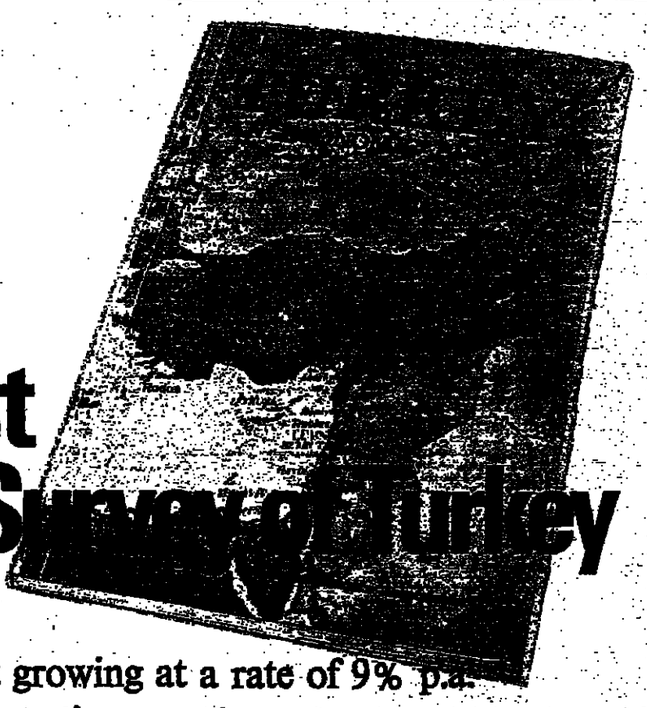
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* Gross domestic product growing at a rate of 9% p.a.
* Buoyant domestic consumption growing at a rate of 8.2% p.a.
* 40% of investment going to industrialization.
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* Total imports in 1976 to reach $5 billion... of which $2 billion for investment goods and $2.6 billion for raw materials to feed the expanding industry.

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*Please write on your letterhead to Mr. Güngör Uras, Secretary General, TÜSIAD, Istanbul, Turkey

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1976

arshall Plan for Italy rged by EEC Official

By John Fiehn

USSELS, June 22 (AP-DJ). major recovery program for allowing it to carry out far-ing economic, social and ad-trative reforms under the ella of "massive internation-idarity," was proposed to-y a high Common Market l.

commission vice-president im Haferkamp said such a am should be similar to the nitiated by the late General e Marshall in 1947 for Eu-recovery from the devasta-f World War II.

an interview, Mr. Hafer-said that "an internationally-ked Marshall Plan for Italy, ng financial aid granted firm conditions," is needed ssure that long delayed ns and structural improve-are actually implemented e Italians.

European community would be quite capable of shoring up all the finance needed by Italy to carry out such a recovery program, Mr. Haferkamp said, but he did not exclude putting international solidarity with Italy on a broader basis to include major countries such as the United States and Japan.

Mr. Haferkamp, responsible for economic and monetary affairs on the EEC Commission, said any assistance given Italy should be multilateral and nothing would be gained by bilateral aid. He implied criticism of a $2-billion two-year credit that West Germany gave Italy in 1974 without attaching any economic strings.

Mr. Haferkamp said his department's experts are working on drafts for the Italian aid plan, but declined to say how far they had progressed.

He conceded that a major international effort to assist Italy would depend heavily on future political developments in that country. He would not indicate whether Communist participation in an Italian government would be detrimental to his plans.

Need for Modernization

Basically, he said, the Italian infrastructure and social structure must be modernized. For example, rather than allowing workers to go abroad, Italy should make better use of its enormous labor potential at home.

Italy should tighten its tax collection system to improve government revenues. Duplications between central and regional administrations should be eliminated, and in public spending priority should be given to the development of public transport and of domestic energy sources.

He said special efforts should be undertaken to promote and assist foreign investment in Italy, especially in the southern region, the Mezzogiorno.

Major reforms that would bring about fundamental changes in Italy could only be beneficial to the country's EEC partners as well as to other nations that need Italy as an ally and as a market and so they "should be ready to pay for that," Mr. Haferkamp remarked.

...n to Sell ...tural Gas Grouping

...RAN, June 22 (AP-DJ).— ...lans to sell approximately ...llion cubic feet of natural ...er 20 years to a joint ven-...mpany owned in part by ...an, Japanese and Norwe-...apital, informed sources ...day.

...urce at National Iranian ...o. said 50 per cent of the ...y, known as Kalingas, is ...y the Tehran government. ...gas will come from the ... field on the Gulf, where ...s have estimated total re-...of natural gas run as high ...trillion to 200 trillion cubic ...he Busher field is believed ...he world's largest natural ...serve and was developed ... by a NIGC-Royal Dutch ...xploration venture.

...foreign firms taking part ...venture were identified as ...erican firms International ...s & Controls Corp., 15 per ...Chicago Bridge & Iron ...s, 7.5 per cent and a unit ...rch Co., 5 per cent. The ...se group, known as Japan ...s Co., holds 15 per cent ...e Norwegian partners, ...ditley & Simonsen, hold ...cent.

...source said Kalingas will ... natural gas for export. ... is already exporting ap-...ately 10 billion cubic me-...gas annually to the Soviet ...and is currently pushing ...e of another 13.4 trillion ...meters of natural gas to ...Germany. France and ... gas will be delivered to ... the Iran-U.S.R.R. border ... Astara and most will be ...ed locally by the Soviet ... An equivalent amount of ... then be delivered by the ...s to West Germany and ... on the NIGC's account.

...ident Accepts ...ignation of ...rency Official

...y Terry Robards

...YORK, June 22 (NYT). ...ent Ford announced ...y that he had accepted ...ignation of James Smith ...troller of the Currency, ... the nation's key bank-...ry positions.

...signation came two years ... the scheduled expira-... Mr. Smith's five-year term ... 1978, and followed major ... controversy surrounding ...gulation in general and ...duct of the controller's ... particular.

...kesman for the controller ...s letter of resignation, June 9, had mentioned ... which are entirely ...." The spokesman said ...ith had told associates ... wanted to spend more ...th his children and that ...led to earn more money ...aration for their college ...ns.

...ontroller's salary is about ... year. A spokesman said ... two daughters, 9 and 13 ...d.

...disclosure of the resigna-...hich President Ford ac-..."with deep regret," sur-...ankers in New York. In ... the banking industry ...t Mr. Smith had been ...n-handed regulator who ...aintained good relations ... industry.

Willing to Stay

...mith specified in his let-... he wanted his resigna-... become effective July 31 ... he was willing to stay ... successor had been ap-... and confirmed. Presi-...rd's announcement said ...essor had been named.

...ntroller of the Currency. ...mith was criticised by ...S of Congress for the ...of his office to move early ... to avoid the collapse of ...n National Bank of Long ... in 1974. This was the ...bank failure in American

But Japan Banker Discounts Move

Shift to Yen Financing Is Feared

By William Ellington

LONDON, June 22 (AP-DJ).—What would happen if Japanese banks and trading companies started to repay a large part of the some $32 million of short-term foreign currency loans they have outstanding and instead arranged their financing in yen?

Such a development would cause the yen to appreciate and perhaps would cause a relending problem for the banks paid off. And if the Japanese repayments were large, some of the proceeds could move into non-dollar currencies, causing them to appreciate as well.

The London foreign exchange market has become somewhat nervous about the possibility of a shift toward yen financing. "The dollar could go to 266 on the yen," one foreign exchange dealer asserted. And the recent decline of the dollar below 300 yen to around 299 has revived rumors that European and American politicians will seek a further de facto revaluation of the yen at the meeting of six heads of state in Puerto Rico later this month. The imputed reasoning is that Europe and the United States do not want too much competition from Japanese exports at a time when worldwide economic recovery will cause some disturbingly high trade deficits.

However, a Japanese central banker says the whole question of a shift toward yen financing is grossly exaggerated. He says that the recent strength of the yen has been mainly caused by a change in foreign portfolio investment in Japanese securities. While there was a net withdrawal of foreign funds invested in Tokyo securities markets in May, this has been reversed in the first three weeks of June, the banker explains.

He concedes that Japan's exports have been increasing faster than imports in the first half of this year But he says the trend will be reversed in the second half because of rising domestic demand and the need for Japanese industry to replenish inventories of imported materials. In this way a further appreciation of the yen will be obviated, he says.

On the broader question of a large-scale shift toward financing Japan's international trade and investment in yen, the central banker says the possibility is very unlikely because of the Bank of Japan's policy of keeping a tight rein on domestic money market conditions. "There isn't that much extra liquidity in the Tokyo market," he says.

If the yen were used extensively for trade financing, then interest rates would automatically make it more advantageous for Japanese companies to finance their trade in dollars, he explains. Japanese authorities are now allowing one or two foreign entities to float a yen-denominated bond issue in Tokyo each month, but the global amount raised through these foreign issues will remain small, the banker says.

The latest Bank of England statistics show that Japanese banks in London are continuing to increase their borrowing of Eurodollars, albeit gradually. At mid-May, the net Eurocurrency borrowing of Japanese banks, after interbank redepcsits had been eliminated, totaled about $18.7 billion, up about $1.5 billion from mid-December. However, in the previous five-month period, the net position increased by only about $800 million, so that, if anything, Japanese banks seem to be increasing their foreign currency financing rather than running it down.

Over Whether Legislation Should Be Changed

U.S. Budget Panel Defeated on Tax Bill

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT).—Advocates of strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the new congressional budget procedures lost their fight in the Senate yesterday to the forces led by Sen. Russell Long, D-La., the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

The defeat for the budget committee, though theoretically reversible at a later date, had important implications both for the whole new congressional process for handling the budget and for the tax bill that is before the Senate.

What was at issue, and has been since the Senate began work on the tax bill last week, was whether the bill should be changed to comply with the assumptions Congress had in mind last month when it passed the congressional budget resolution for fiscal 1977. One of those assumptions was that $3 billion in revenues would be raised through reforms that would increase the taxes paid by individuals and businesses who enjoy preferential tax treatment.

The tax bill, as it came from the Senate Finance Committee, did not raise that much revenue from tax reform.

Because of this, Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, the chairman of the new Budget Committee, and Sen. Henry Bellmon, R-Okla., sought to force the Senate to agree in advance to make sufficient changes in the Finance Committee's bill to meet the objectives of the congressional budget resolution

Vote Delayed

After three days of debate and filibuster by Sen. Long's forces, who were delaying a vote because they were not sure they could defeat the Muskie-Bellmon proposal, the test votes finally came last night on two procedural questions. On the first the Long forces won 53-39, and on the second, 49-42.

The two defeats, back to back, were sufficient to cause Senators Muskie and Bellmon to give up their fight for the present and they withdrew their proposed amendment to the Finance Committe bill.

The Senate will now go ahead, starting today, with consideration of the tax bill, which is the longest and most complicated tax measure in more than 20 years.

The significance of the defeat of the Budget Committee forces, so far as the tax bill is concerned, is that they have lost, at least temporarily, a chance to use the budget process to force the Senate to vote on more revenue-raising tax reforms.

The Finance Committee's bill, as it currently stands, contains scores of new tax preferences which lose revenue for the Treasury, and scores of tightenings of old preferences, which gain money.

Reform Seen Slight

The amount by which the tax gainers outstrip the tax losers is so small—somewhere between $800 million and $1.7 billion, depending on who is doing the counting—that tax reform advocates have said the bill is not worthy of the name tax reform.

This was the first significant defeat for the advocates of the new budget procedures that were adopted two years ago in an attempt to give Congress greater control over federal fiscal policies by making decisions on tax and spending issues more rational and internally consistent.

The budget process had been perceived from the outset, however, by many members of Congress as a threat to their individual powers.

Among those who felt threatened were the committee chairmen, who feared that the Budget Committee would be able, in effect, to tell them what legislation they could pass.

Profit-Taking Hits N.Y. Prices

NEW YORK, June 22 (IHT).—Prices were in the plus column at the outset today, but turned lower after about an hour, and from then on beat a steady path downhill on the New York Stock Exchange.

Some analysts attributed the weaker tone to profit-taking and disappointment over the failure of the Dow Jones industrial average to hold above 1,000.

Other analysts believed market sentiment also may have been dampened by the 0.8-per-cent rise in the U.S. consumer price index in May.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 997.63, down 9.82, and declining issues outdistanced gainers by about 890 to about 540

Volume totaled 21.15 million shares, compared with 18.93 million yesterday.

Brokers also said that profit-taking and short selling continued to appear in force above the 1,000 level. They noted that the decline accelerated late in the session as the Dow average once again retreated below 1,000.

Eastman Kodak lost 1 5/8 to 99, and Du Pont was 3 lower at 145.

Revlon sagged 2 to 78 1/8, Ingersoll-Rand 1 5/8 to 91 1/2, Honeywell 1 3/8 to 48 1/4, and Monsanto 1 7/8 to 95.

But Woods Petroleum, which reported an oil find in Oklahoma yesterday, rose 3/4 to 23 1/2.

Joy Manufacturing picked up 1 1/8 to 47 5/8, while Federal Mogul gained 3/4 to 20 1/8. The latter predicted sharply higher earnings and said management would recommend a dividend increase and a special dividend.

Heavily traded Occidental Petroleum dipped 1/8 to 17 3/4. Less active Marathon Oil lost 2 1/4 to 55 3/4.

Federal Co. dropped 2 3/8 to 28. The company reported first-quarter earnings of $1.35 per share compared with $1.69 a year earlier.

Data General surrendered 1 3/4 to 52 7/8 despite higher profits.

National Presto slipped 2 7/8 to 71 1/8. The Canadian anti-dumping tribunal set duties on stainless steel steam cookers.

Tandy Corp. gave up 1 3/8 to 32 3/4, with Levi Strauss down 1 5/8 to 46, Philip Morris 1 1/2 to 52, Xerox 2 to 57 7/8, Burroughs 3 7/8 to 101, Sears, Roebuck 1 1/8 to 63 1/4, IBM 1 3/4 to 288 3/4, and Texas Instruments 2 1/4 to 123.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The Amex index fell to 0.35 to 104.70.

Pickwick International gained 7/8 to 18 5/8, and Hartz Mountain 1/4 to 11 1/4. Hartz said it agreed to buy 287,000 shares of Pickwick.

Soybean and oats futures closed with limit gains for the second successive session on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Soybean meal closed nearly $5 a ton higher but soybean oil prices were irregular at the close. Wheat futures lost 3 1/2 cents but corn futures were mixed.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Corning Glass Works

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	236.7	226.3
Profits	22.5	5.2
Per Share	1.27	0.30
Six Months		
Revenue	475.8	448.9
Profits	41.5	8.8
Per Share	2.35	0.50

Cost of Living Rises in U.S. By 0.6 Per Cent During Month

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The largest increase in food costs in 10 months helped push U.S. consumer prices up 0.6 per cent during May, the biggest monthly jump since last November, the government said today

The Labor Department said the May figures mean that inflation now is running at an annual rate of 7.2 per cent. The May performance compared with a consumer price increase of 0.4 per cent in April.

The 7.2-per-cent inflation rate is higher than the 6-per-cent rate which administration economists consider to be the underlying inflation rate in the economy. But the effect was to compensate for lower than normal increases in earlier months.

Despite the faster pace of inflation, however, workers managed to improve the amount of their disposal incomes. The Labor Department said real spendable earnings climbed by 1.2 per cent in May after decreasing for two consecutive months.

Spendable earnings for May stood 0.7 per cent ahead of a year ago.

Consumer prices in May were 6.2 per cent more than a year ago.

Overall food prices were up 1 per cent in May, the sharpest advance since the 1.8-per-cent increase last July. Food price declines in the first three months of this year had been responsible for holding overall consumer prices below an annual increase of 3 per cent.

For the month, the consumer price index stood at 169.2. That means that a sampling of goods which cost $100 in 1967 cost $169.20 last month.

Food was not the only area where inflation picked up.

While the cost of services increased by the same 0.4 per cent logged in April, commodities other than food went up 0.6 per cent in May compared with 0.3 per cent in April.

Japan Shipyard Cutback Urged

TOKYO, June 22 (Reuters).—The Shipping and Shipbuilding Rationalization Council, an advisory body, recommended that Japanese shipyards should lower their operational rate to 65 per cent of the 1974 peak period mainly through cutbacks in their work force, the Ministry of Transport said today.

The council believes this will be necessary as shipbuilding orders to Japanese shipyards in 1980 are expected to total one third of their present maximum shipbuilding capacity of 19 million gross tons, the ministry said.

The council, however, does not believe it appropriate to scrap any part of the present shipbuilding facilities at Japanese yards, because demand for shipbuilding is likely to recover after 1985, the ministry said.

OECD Nations Reach Accord On Plan for Moderate Growth

(Continued from Page 1)

critical element in sustaining the recovery is the need to increase capital spending on new plants and equipment.

In its own report to the ministers, the OECD advised that "corporate profits in some countries must be allowed to rise and may, in some cases, require a strengthening of the social consensus as to the appropriate distribution of national income."

The ministers themselves agreed that "policies should be directed more toward promoting investment rather than consumption" and that this "may require action to stimulate investment, to encourage savings . . . and to restrain the rise of public expenditure."

The theme running throughout the discussions is that increased investment can only be achieved in a non-inflationary climate where businessmen can feel confident about the future and that this increased investment is the best way to create jobs.

Although there was no mention in the communiqué about exchange rates, U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon stressed in his report that exchange-rate stability depends on a "reasonable stability in domestic prices."

"Countries in a weak position (which U.S. officials said meant Britain as well as some others) must recognize the need to adjust and put the necessary policies in place quickly—before they find themselves in a crisis position from which there is no escape other than restrictions."

Turning to the Third World, Mr. Simon said the United States remains opposed to a generalized rescheduling of debts but is ready to "give quick and constructive consideration to requests from the developing nations for the discussion of their debt status in a multilateral framework."

In other business today, the ministers renewed for a third year their pledge to avoid restrictions on trade which could lead to chain reactions and endanger the recovery. Portugal, as in previous years, did not sign the pledge and Britain reiterated past qualifications that it would adhere to the pledge providing that it retain access to financial resources to cover its balance-of-payments deficits and that countries running surpluses sustain a rate of growth to suck in imports and allow the deficit countries a chance to export their way out of imbalance.

The ministerial communiqué said that countries running surpluses should "not resist market forces tending to push their current account into deficit."

German Growth Is Seen at 6% In 1976 and 1977

KIEL, West Germany, June 22 (Reuters).—West Germany's gross national product should grow by a real 6 per cent in 1977 as well as during the current year, the Kiel University World Economic Research Institute said yesterday.

For exports, it forecast in its latest study of the German economy a volume growth rate of 9.5 per cent this year and 10 per cent in 1977.

Import volume should rise by 11.5 per cent this year and 10 per cent next year.

The institute said exports rose at an annual volume rate of 15 per cent in the early part of 1976, while imports grew at a 20-per-cent rate.

The export rise was mainly due to higher sales to Western industrialized countries, especially in the Common Market where French demand for German goods was particularly notable.

Plessey Net Off By 8.5 Per Cent

LONDON, June 22 (AP-DJ).—Net profit fell by 8.5 per cent at Plessey Co. in the year ended March 31, the telecommunications and electronics concern reported today.

Earnings totaled £19.4 million, down from £21.76 million the previous year, while sales rose to £490.1 million from £429.2 million.

Chairman Sir John Clark said that a key feature of the results is the improved trend which developed in the last fiscal quarter, the three months ended March 31, compared with the five previous quarters.

January-March sales, at £146.1 million, were 38 per cent up from the year earlier £112.3 million, he said. This produced pretax profits for the fourth fiscal quarter, before redundancy costs, of £11.3 million, up 10 per cent from £10.3 million a year earlier, he said.

IMF Plans to Auction More Gold on July 14

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP-DJ).—The International Monetary Fund announced today that it plans to sell 780,000 ounces of gold at a market-related price on July 14.

The IMF executive directors agreed that this second gold sale should be patterned largely after the first auction held June 2, when 780,000 ounces of gold were sold at a common price of $126 an ounce.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading, June 21 — Closing Prices

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47½	37¼	AbbtLab .88	16	159	44½	44	44½—	¾
51⅞	38	ACF In 2.60	9	34	50¼	49⅞	50 +	⅛
33½	32⅝	ACF Ind wl		3	33½	33½	33½	
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	12	16	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	½
4½	2¾	AdamDg .04	6	20	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	AdmEx .91e		34	11¾	11¼	11¼	
5¾	4	Adms Millis	8	19	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
13½	7¾	Addressog	9	90	9½	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
10⅞	7¼	AdvInv .18e		x7	11	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
28	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	13	304	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
44	36¼	AetnaLf pf 2		4	40	40	40 —	¼
9¼	4⅝	Aguirre Co	3	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14⅛	9⅝	Ahmans .22	6	33	12⅜	12¼	12⅜+	¼
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	22	49	3⅝	3⅝	3½—	⅛
82⅞	68⅝	AirPrd .20b	19	52	78½	77¾	78	
13½	11	Airbrn Frt	14	81	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
33¾	17¼	Aircolnc 1	8	525	32¾	31¾	32 —	½
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	6	21	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
25¾	17	Akzona 1.20	10	50	17⅞	17¾	17¾+	⅛
15⅞	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	8	8	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
111	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z230	108⅞	108	108⅞	
101¾	89	AlaP pf9.44		z10	98	98	98 +	1
91½	77¼	AlaP pf8.28		z110	83⅞	83⅝	83⅝+	⅛
17½	11⅛	Alaskln .30e	6	35	14¼	13⅞	14⅛+	⅜
21¼	14	Albanyln .60	15	1	19¼	19¼	19¼+	⅜
8⅝	5⅞	AlbertoC .36	21	20	6¼	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
23⅞	17⅞	Albertsn .72	8	10	20	19⅞	19⅞	
30⅜	19⅜	AlcanAlu .40	99	92	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝—	⅜
18½	14⅛	AlcoStd .72	6	27	17¼	16⅞	17 —	⅛
28	21¾	AlconLb .28	20	43	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜
9¼	5¾	Alexdrs .36e	5	28	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
11⅞	7½	AllegCp .45f	32	17	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
43¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	8	28	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛—	½
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		5	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	½
20	16⅜	AllgPw 1.60	6	207	17⅞	17⅝	17¾—	⅛
20	9¾	AllenGrp .60	9	28	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
44⅝	33½	AlldCh 1.80	9	709	39	38¼	39	
13⅝	9⅝	AlldMnt .60	6	61	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	⅜
15⅛	10⅜	AlldProd .60		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
59¼	44¼	AlldStr 1.70	6	78	45⅞	45⅝	45½	
4⅝	2¼	Alld Supmkt		60	4¼	4⅛	4½—	⅛
22½	11⅞	AllisChal .60	8	307	22⅝	22	22¼	
9¼	6¾	AllrtAut .60	9	8	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
9½	6½	AlphaP Ind	11	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
58	38¼	A'con 1.40	34	946	57⅜	56¼	57⅛—	⅜
41½	33¾	AmalSug 3a	3	6	38½	38¼	38¼—	½
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	15	379	60⅛	59⅝	60⅛+	⅜
146	115	Amax pf5.25		12	146	144	145½—	½
58¾	52⅝	Amax pfB 3		410	58¾	57⅝	58 —	⅝
20¼	11¾	AMBAC .80	8	42	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
9	4⅞	Amcord .34	8	64	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅜
21¾	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	3	18⅞	18¾	18¾+	⅛
23¼	16⅝	A Hess .30b	6	299	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
55⅝	45⅝	A Hes pf3.50		40	53½	53	53½+	½
21¼	13⅜	AAirFlt .48	8	x131	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
14½	8⅜	Am Airlin		179	14⅜	13⅞	14¼+	⅜
15⅝	11⅞	AmBaker 1	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
43½	38¼	A Brnds 2.80	7	174	39½	38⅞	39⅜+	⅜
34⅞	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	31	166	35	34½	35 +	⅜
19¼	9¼	AmB'dM .40	6	38	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	
36½	30⅜	AmCan 2.20	8	180	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜+	¼
23⅛	21	A Can pf1.75		3	21⅞	21¾	21¾—	⅛
3	1½	AmCen Mtg		1	1½	1½	1½	
16⅞	12½	AmCred wl		205	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
28¼	23½	A Cyan 1.50	8	500	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+	¼
10	7¾	Am Distill		2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
28½	19⅝	ADistTel .64	10	35	22⅞	22½	22½+	⅛
13⅞	12½	ADul pf.84a		8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
23¾	20⅝	AmElPw 2	8	664	22	21¾	21⅞	
15	10	AFamily .28	7	54	12½	12¼	12⅜—	⅛
6⅝	2¼	AmFin Sys		20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
14	7⅝	AmFinSy pf		z150	8	8	8 +	½
24¾	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		19	23½	23⅜	23⅜+	⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCy 1.32		22	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	
16⅞	12⅛	A Gnins .68	6	73	13⅜	13	13¼	
26¼	21⅜	A Gin pf1.80		16	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	
17½	13¾	A Gins pf.90		7	14⅛	14¼	14⅛—	⅛
18¼	3	AmHoist .80	4	75	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅜
37¾	31½	AmHome 1	21	916	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	
37¾	29½	AmHosp .40	22	597	35½	34	35¼+	1¼
4⅝	2½	Am Invest		15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10¼	5⅝	A Medicl .12	9	51	9⅛	9	9⅜	
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp	5	111	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
7¾	4⅝	Am Motors	4	282	5⅜	5	5⅛+	⅛
37½	32¾	A NatR 2.64	7	67	37½	37	37 —	⅜
12¼	8⅛	AmSeat .30e	6	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
14	8½	A Ship 1.07t	7	4	12¼	12¼	12¼+	¼
27⅞	16⅜	AmStand 1	8	231	25⅝	24⅝	25 —	⅝
76¾	54½	A Std pf4.75		3	71	70¼	70⅝—	⅜
8½	6¾	AmSterll .30	10	114	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
31½	26½	AmStrs 1.98	5	21	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜+	⅛
58⅞	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	10	1626	56¼	55⅞	56¼+	⅜
61½	55	AmT&T pf 4		42	60⅛	59⅝	60⅛+	⅜
47⅝	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		4	46⅛	46	46 +	⅛
10⅞	8¾	AWatWk .70	6	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	¼
18	15½	AW4.1pf 1.43		z70	16	16	16 +	½
19¼	15⅝	Ameron 1	5	7	16⅝	16⅝	16½+	½
10⅛	5½	AmesD .12e	4	12	8½	8⅜	8½	
24¾	19¾	Ametek 1.20	9	141	23	22	23 +	⅝
24⅝	18⅜	AMF In 1.24	11	117	20¼	20¼	20¼+	¼
19⅞	14⅜	Amtec Inc 1	6	46	15⅝	15¼	15½—	⅛
35¾	26	AMP Inc .41	44	389	33⅛	32⅝	32¾—	⅛
12	8½	Ampco .40e	6	4	10½	10½	10½	
8½	4¼	Ampex Corp	12	173	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
3¾	1⅝	Amrep Corp		5	1¾	1¾	1¾—	⅛
47⅞	36½	Amstar 2.70	6	16	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛+	⅜
9	7⅞	Amstr pf.68		6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
45½	34	Amsted 2	7	46	45¼	44¼	44⅞—	½
8	5⅝	Amtel .32	6	80	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
26¼	17½	Anacond .60		93	25¼	25	25⅛+	⅛
31⅞	22⅞	AnchrH 1.30	8	45	30⅛	29⅞	30 —	⅜
43¼	35¼	AndCly 1.60	8	x56	42⅛	41⅜	41½—	⅝
8¼	6	Angelica .16	10	144	7¼	7	7⅛	
10½	7⅛	Anixter .20	6	32	8	8	8 +	⅛
12⅞	9	AnsulCo .53t		20	9⅛	9	9⅛	
17¼	10¼	Apache .50	8	55	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
3⅞	2	Apeco Corp		38	2⅜	2	2⅛+	⅛
17⅝	12⅛	APL Corp 1	5	43	14	13⅞	14 +	⅜
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	14	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
60⅛	47⅝	ARA Sv 1.06	15	21	54	53⅝	54 —	⅛
14⅜	9⅝	ArcataN .52	7	37	12⅛	12¼	12¼+	⅛
27¼	20½	ArchDan .20	14	276	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜+	1½
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	11	28	4¼	4	4⅛+	⅛
3½	1⅞	Aristar		88	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
17½	15	ArizPSv 1.36	6	114	15½	15¼	15⅜	
10⅞	6	ArkBest .29r		43	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	
26	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	91	25⅝	25¼	25½+	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Arlen RltyD		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5¾	4¼	Armada Cp	11	11	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
35½	26¾	Armco 1.60a	10	291	34⅜	34	34⅛+	⅛
32⅜	27	Arm pf2.10		12	31½	31½	31½	
32⅞	23⅜	ArmstCk .84	14	501	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜—	⅛
19	15	ArmRu .60e	5	11	19	18⅞	19	
17	12⅝	AroCorp 1	7	7	16⅜	16	16⅛+	⅜
16	9⅜	Arvin .26e	7	66	13½	13¼	13¼—	⅛
27⅛	25⅝	ArvinIn pf2		3	26¼	26¼	26¼+	⅛
33	21½	ASA Ltd .80		306	22¾	22¼	22½—	⅜
20	13⅛	Asarco .60	48	217	17½	16⅞	16⅞—	⅝
29⅞	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	6	132	28⅛	27⅞	28	
40	30	AsdDrG 1.50	10	54	32½	32	32⅛+	⅛
14⅝	8¾	Athlone .60	4	35	14½	14⅛	14½—	⅛
4¼	1⅝	Atlco Mtg		32	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19¾	17½	AtlCyEl 1.54	7	20	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
103	81	AtlRich 2.50	14	626	103⅛	101½	103⅛+	1⅛
49	44½	AtlRc pf3.75		z70	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
174	137	AtlRch pf 3		2	173	172½	173	
67¼	54¼	AtlRc pf2.80		38	67⅛	67	67	
5½	3¼	Atlas Corp	9	433	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
11¾	7¼	ATO Inc .24	5	102	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	½
69⅞	54	AutData .48	30	6	68½	68¼	68½	
34¾	34½	AutData wi		2	34½	34⅜	34½	
7½	4⅛	Autmind .24	5	48	6½	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
12½	4½	Avco Corp	3	320	11⅝	11¼	11⅜+	⅜
1⅞	9-16	Avco Cp wt		28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38⅛	18⅝	AvcoCp pf		54	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜+	½
29⅛	23⅜	Averylnt .30	39	30	24⅜	24⅛	24¼—	⅛
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	6	69	9⅝	9½	9½	
20½	10½	AvnetInc .60	8	476	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛+	⅜
46½	32¾	AvonPd 1.80	19	994	47⅝	45¾	47¼+	1⅛
B								
33⅞	18¾	BabckWil 1	8	339	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛—	⅛
14⅝	4¾	Bache .40e	5	309	11⅝	10⅞	11¼+	⅛
12¼	8⅛	BakerIn .24	8	x60	9½	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
54	40⅛	BakrIntl .42	14	53	50⅞	50¼	50½	
12	8½	BaldDH .60	7	18	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
25¼	18¾	Ball Cp .70	6	23	20½	20⅜	20½+	⅛
19½	11⅝	BallyMf .02a	15	73	17½	16⅞	17½+	⅝
25⅛	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	9	106	23½	23	23⅛+	⅛
66½	50	Balt pfB4.50		z160	52½	52½	52½—	½
16½	12½	BanCa 1.15e	42	17	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
22⅝	16⅜	Bandag .05e	14	x70	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	½
8¼	4½	Bangr Punt	3	18	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
33	28⅜	BkofNY 2.20	6	26	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Bk of Va .88	6	9	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	
37½	28⅞	BankTr 3	6	213	38	37⅛	37⅝+	⅝
28½	25⅝	BnkT pf2.50		12	27⅝	27⅛	27¼+	⅜
20⅞	25¼	BarbO ll 1.60		26	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
18	11⅛	BardCR .24	12	141	13	12⅝	13	
31⅞	22	Barnes 1.40	7	6	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛+	⅛
14¼	7⅞	BasicInc .80	7	83	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
33	26½	Basic pf2.50		z150	33	33	33	
30	22⅝	BatesMf .80	15	32	29½	28⅛	28⅞—	⅛
39¼	29	BauschL .80	11	103	32⅛	31½	32½+	1
46⅞	33	BaxtTrv .21	27	125	39⅝	38⅝	39⅜+	1
20⅛	17⅞	BaySlG 1.88	6	10	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
5¼	4⅛	BayKCig .24	26	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
28	17	Bearing .40	11	8	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞—	
27	21½	BeatFds .84	14	420	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
130	111¼	BeatFd pf 4		1	131¼	131¼	131¼+	1¼
28⅞	22¾	Beckmn .28	18	70	27⅞	27¼	27⅝+	⅜
42⅝	34	BectDick .50	19	42	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛+	⅜
22⅞	14	BeechA .60	8	68	20½	20⅛	20¼—	⅛
17⅞	8½	Beker .28	5	166	9½	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
20½	13⅝	BelcoP .60e	7	38	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛—	⅛
20½	15⅝	Belden 1.20	9	10	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
11⅛	7	BeldinHe .36	8	38	10	9⅞	10 +	½
25½	15	Bell How .84		137	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
20	13⅜	BemisCo 1	9	14	19	18⅞	18⅞—	
45⅝	40⅝	Bendix 1.72	10	93	44⅛	43⅞	44 —	⅛
97	66	Bendix pf 3		1	89¼	89¼	89¼—	⅝
23⅝	17⅛	BenfiCp 1.45	5	158	22	21½	21⅝+	⅛
58¾	46½	Benef pf4.30		3	52¼	52¼	52¼+	⅛
28½	25½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z400	26½	25¾	26½	
4¼	1⅜	BenfStd Mtg		5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
2¾	1⅝	Benguet .07e	7	71	2	1⅞	2	
5⅛	2⅝	Berkey Pho		39	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅝	13⅝	Best Prod	13	79	17⅝	17	17¼+	⅛
48	33	BethStl 2	10	576	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	
81	58	BigThr .52b	20	x20	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛—	⅛
28¼	21	BlackDr .40	29	709	24⅝	24⅛	24½—	⅛
11¼	5	Bl & kJhn .48	8	18	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	7	6	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
20¼	15⅛	BlockHR .80	10	46	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
48½	37⅛	BlueBell 1	7	154	45⅛	44¼	45⅛+	⅝
5⅜	2⅛	Bobbie Brks		40	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
37⅝	24⅜	Boeing 1	11	353	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜+	⅛
31¾	23⅛	BoiseCas .80	13	267	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
30½	21	BkMont 1.80	8	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
29⅞	26	Borden 1.30	9	108	29⅛	29	29⅛	
30⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	9	111	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	½
4½	2⅝	Bormans	6	57	3¼	3⅛	3½	
24⅝	22⅛	BosEd 2.44	10	41	23⅜	22⅞	23¼+	⅛
91¼	81½	BosE pf8.88		z40	88	88	88 +	½
14⅜	14	BosE pf1.46		38	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
19	10½	BosEpf1.17		36	11½	11¼	11¼+	⅛
4⅛	8⅜	Braniff .24	13	545	12⅝	12¼	12⅜—	⅛
29⅜	15¼	BraunCF .50	8	248	29½	29	29⅛+	⅛
58¾	44⅜	Briggs 1.60a	18	30	59	58⅝	59 +	⅜
28½	27¼	BriggsSt wi		12	29⅝	29½	29⅝+	1⅛
79	66¼	BristMy 1.80	17	321	79⅛	77⅞	79 +	1
48¼	42⅛	BristM pf 2		97	48⅜	47	48⅛+	½
12½	10⅝	BritPet .35e	17	21	11	10⅞	10⅞—	
35⅛	25⅜	BrkwGl 1.20	8	25	35¼	34⅞	35	
18¼	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	37	17¾	17½	17⅝—	⅛
13⅛	10⅞	BrownC .15e	5	2	12	12	12	
26	18⅜	BwnGp 1.30	8	16	22	21⅞	21½—	⅛
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		9	7½	7⅜	7½+	⅛
8⅞	5⅝	BrwnFer .20	10	110	7⅛	7	7	
17¼	11	Brunswk .44	10	436	17¼	16⅞	17	
23⅛	11	BrushW .80	11	29	23⅛	22⅜	22⅝—	⅜
4	2	BT Mtg .30e		7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
28⅛	18	BucyEr .56	17	196	28⅛	27⅞	28 +	¼
16⅛	9⅞	BuddCo .80	6	502	17¼	15⅞	17¼+	1½
7⅛	4⅜	Budgind .24f	4	2	6	6	6	
26¼	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	9	11	22¼	22	22⅛	
11⅛	6	Bulova .05f		66	8½	8	8⅛+	⅛
21⅝	19⅜	BunkHil 1.86		x15	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
7⅞	4⅞	Bunk Ramo		229	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
16⅛	11½	Bunkr pf1.50		20	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅜
34	23⅞	Burlind 1.20	10	82	26½	26	26½+	⅛
48½	31⅞	BurlNo .60e	7	196	43⅞	43¼	43⅞+	⅜
7¼	6½	BurlNo pf.55		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
39½	24⅜	Burndy .88	13	3	28⅛	28	28 +	⅛
108⅛	83½	Burrghs .68	26	474	104⅞	102¼	104¾+	1¼
C								
4½	2	CabCab For		31	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
27⅛	18⅞	CabotC 1.08	7	22	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
5⅞	2¼	Cadence Ind		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5¼	3¼	Caesars Wrl	16	19	3⅝	3½	3½	
6⅞	3	Cal Finanl	8	55	6	5⅞	6	
17⅛	15¼	CalP Ut 1.52	9	1	16	16	16	
10½	10⅜	Callahn .60r	20	45	16½	15½	15½—	⅜
3⅝	1¼	Camrn Brn		2	2	2	2 +	⅛
17½	16⅛	CmpRL .60a	17	54	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	½
35⅞	29⅛	CamSp 1.36	11	318	31½	31¼	31½+	⅛
40	25⅛	CanSoRy 3a	6	z120	38	37	37 —	1
18⅝	13	CdnPac .86e	8	224	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
12⅝	10	CanalR 1.10	8	1	10½	10½	10½	
55	47¼	CapCits .20	16	192	55	54⅞	55	
24⅛	17⅜	CapHold .40	10	35	19⅛	18½	18½—	⅜
3	1⅞	Capit Mtg		10	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
35⅜	30⅛	Carbor .90	10	46	35⅜	35¼	35⅛+	⅛
4½	2½	Carling OKe		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16½	10⅛	Carlisle .88	11	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
21⅛	17⅜	CaroPw 1.60	7	92	19⅞	19⅜	19½	
29⅞	26⅛	CarP pf2.67		26	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜+	⅛
34⅝	27⅛	CarTec 1.60	8	8	31	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
19⅝	14¼	CarrCp .52	24	161	17⅝	17	17⅛+	¼
16⅛	12½	CarrGn .89e		1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
25⅛	17⅜	CartHaw .90	9	57	20	19⅛	20 +	⅛
42⅛	33	CartHw pf 2		16	36⅛	35⅛	36 —	⅛
9⅜	6¼	CartWall .40	83	63	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
11	8⅜	CascNG .69r	5	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅛	5¼	CastlCk .80b	7	45	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
91½	69⅞	CaterpT 2.25	12	525	90⅞	88⅞	90⅛+	½
58⅛	46⅛	CBS 1.66	13	249	58	57⅛	57⅝+	⅜
40	33	CBS pf 1		3	39	39	39 —	½
2¾	1⅝	CCI Corp		21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅞	14	Ceco Co 1.15	7	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
58	42⅜	Celanse 2.80	9	145	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝+	⅜
52	46⅛	Celn pfA4.50		1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝+	¼
4	7⅞	Centex .12	16	34	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
19⅛	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	8	18⅛	17⅞	18¼+	½
18⅛	15¾	CenIllLt 1.60	10	62	16⅝	16	16⅛—	
51¾	45	CnlLt pf4.50		z90	50	50	50 —	1
31½	27½	CnlLt pf2.87		z430	29¼	29	29 —	⅜
29⅛	25½	CnlLt pf2.62		z100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜+	⅛
16⅝	12⅞	CenIIPS 1.28	8	82	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜+	¼
22⅜	18	CenLaE 1.40	7	21	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
15⅛	14	CeMPw 1.24	9	9	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
16⅞	13⅛	CenSoW 1.20	8	507	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛+	¼
18	16⅝	CenSoya .60	7	67	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞+	⅜
23½	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	50	22¼	21⅞	22¼+	½
35⅞	29¼	CentrDat .40	16	125	32⅝	31⅞	31½—	⅛
22⅛	15	CertTeed .65	12	14	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
28⅛	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	12	29	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜+	⅛
28½	18	Champlnt 1	11	223	25⅛	24⅞	25 +	⅛
28⅛	21⅝	Cham pf1.20		20	25⅝	25	25	
13⅞	11	ChamSp .64	9	100	12⅛	11⅞	12	
5⅞	3⅛	CharlrCo .08	16	45	3⅝	3½	3¼	
37⅞	21⅝	Charlr NY 2	5	66	26⅛	25⅞	26 —	½
8½	7	ChaseFd .68		10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
32½	26¼	ChaseM 2.20	7	292	31	30⅞	30⅞	
3	2½	ChaseT .83e		18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
[illegible]	7¼	Chelsea .40	5	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	¼
52	31⅞	Chemin 1.40	6	201	41⅝	41⅛	41½+	⅛
47	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	6	204	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
32½	27⅛	Chesapk Va	7	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
54⅞	51⅛	Chesbg 1.52	18	57	54	53	53⅝+	½
29	26⅛	Chesbrsh wi		15	27⅛	26½	27⅛+	½
40	34¼	Chessie 2.10	9	87	37⅜	36½	37⅛+	1⅛
35⅝	16⅛	ChiEall .65a	10	199	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	
9⅛	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		15	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
14⅞	8¼	Chi Milw pf		6	12¼	11⅞	12 +	⅛
35⅝	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	12	28	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	
3⅝	2½	ChkFull .18t		16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Chris Craft		77	5	4⅞	4⅞	
21	12⅛	ChCft cvpf		12	12	11½	11½—	1
10¼	8	ChrsCft pf 1		4	9½	9½	9½—	
14⅛	9⅛	Chromal .84	7	54	13⅜	13	13⅛	
67	53	Chroma pf 5		1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛+	⅛
21⅛	10⅝	Chrysler		715	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
2⅛	15-16	Cl Mtg Gp		17	1⅛	1	1⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	Cl Rlt Inv		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅝	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	7	6	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝+	⅛
20¼	17	CinnGE 1.64	10	41	18⅛	17⅞	18 +	⅛
106	97	CinG pf9.30		z40	102	101½	102 +	1
105	98	CinG pf9.28		z200	100⅛	100½	100½+	1⅛
86⅛	76⅛	CinG pf7.44		z100	81	81	81	
51	43½	CinGE pf 4		z100	45	45	45 +	⅛
34⅝	19⅝	CinMila 1.40	17	17	35⅛	34⅛	35 +	⅞
34⅝	28⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	7	44	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞—	
37⅞	27⅛	Citicorp .96	13	1293	37⅛	36⅞	37 —	⅜
47⅞	38⅝	CitiesSv 2.40	9	590	51	49	51 +	1⅞
5	1⅝	CitzSR .30e		129	2	1½	1⅝—	⅛
11⅞	7	Citylnvst .66	8	123	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
15-16	½	CityInv wt		13	½	½	½—	1-16
22	16½	Cityln pf B2		40	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	
23	15	Cityln pf1.31		4	21	20½	21 +	⅛
10⅛	10	Cityb pf1.10		13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	
45½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	13	87	45	44⅛	44⅝—	
13⅝	9	ClarkOil .50	21	101	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
6	3⅝	CLC Am .34	9	36	4½	4⅛	4½	
66¼	47	ClvCliff 1.50	14	8	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝—	
30	26½	ClvElIll 2.56	9	87	28⅛	27⅞	28 —	⅛
121	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z90	118	117⅞	118	
14⅝	10⅛	CloroxCo .52	11	316	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
11⅞	7⅝	CluetPea .40	7	124	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
13⅝	10¼	CluetP pf 1		1	12	12	12 +	⅛
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp		39	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	½
8⅝	5⅜	CNA Finl	7	120	7	6⅞	7	
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		14	12⅛	11⅞	12	
13⅝	11	CNA I 1.08a		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
1⅜	⅜	CNA Larw		5	1	1	1	
7	4½	CNA pf1.16k		13	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	⅛
14⅞	7⅜	CoastSt Gas	4	282	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
24⅞	17⅛	CsSG pf1.83		30	19¼	19	19 —	⅛
19¼	13⅜	CsSG pf1.19		3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
95¼	77⅝	CocaCol 2.65	19	381	81⅞	80½	81⅜—	⅝
9⅝	7¼	CocaBtl .40a	14	318	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
17⅞	8⅝	ColdwBk .40	10	20	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Coleco Ind	75	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
31⅛	23⅜	ColgPal .76	15	759	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞+	⅝
51½	46⅝	ColgP pf3.50		z140	48⅛	48½	48½—	½
15⅛	11	CollinAik .56	6	70	12	11⅞	12	
8½	4⅝	CollinF .05e	9	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
34⅝	18	ColPenn .70	9	88	23⅛	23¼	23⅛+	⅛
25	19⅛	ColonlSt 1.45	6	33	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
53⅞	38⅛	ColtInd 2	8	157	54	53	54 +	⅛
76	47½	Colt pf4.25		73	77	75⅞	77 +	1
28¼	18⅛	Colt pf1.60		5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
25⅞	22⅞	ColGas 2.14	7	197	23	22⅞	22⅞—	
40	56⅛	ColGs pf5.62		5	56⅞	56⅛	56⅛+	⅛
7⅞	4½	Colum Pict	6	156	5⅝	5¼	5¼+	⅛
25¼	21½	ColSOh 2.04	6	97	22⅛	22	22 —	⅜
108⅛	101	CoSO pf10.52		z320	106	106	106	
4⅝	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅞	12⅛	Combd Com	12	44	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
45¼	32¾	CombEng 2	11	165	45⅛	43⅞	45⅛+	1½
32	26¼	ComwE 2.40	9	188	27⅜	27¼	27½+	⅛
31⅞	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		37	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜—	⅛
27	25⅛	ComE pf2.37		8	26	25⅞	26 +	⅛
23⅛	21⅛	ComwE pf 2		4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
22⅛	20⅛	ComE pf1.90		27	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
21½	17½	ComE pf1.42		6	19	18⅝	18⅝	
11⅛	8	Comwlth Oil		114	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
22⅛	18	ComO pf1.72		3	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
38⅛	18⅛	Compugrp	8	21	28½	28⅛	28⅛—	½
8	4	Comput Sci	13	51	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
31⅛	23⅛	Comsat 1	6	167	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
13	8½	ConAgr .12r	3	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
56⅞	37⅝	ConeMil 1.60	4	150	46	44⅛	44⅞—	1
19⅝	12⅞	Congolm .40	10	58	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
18⅝	13½	ConnM 1.60	12	34	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
25	20	Conrac .80b	8	35	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
18½	15	ConEd 1.60	4	179	17⅛	17	17⅛	
65⅞	55½	ConEd pf 6		8	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛+	⅛
51⅝	44	ConEd pf 5		5	50	49⅝	50 +	⅛
23½	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	10	123	21⅞	21½	21⅝—	
62	56½	ConF pf4.50		8	59⅝	59	59⅝+	⅛
26⅛	18½	ConFrgt .80	13	82	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
29	24½	ConNGs 2.24	7	31	26	25⅞	25⅞—	
114⅛	108⅛	CnG pf 10.96		z160	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛—	⅛
22	19	ConsuPow 2	7	158	20	19⅞	19⅞	
78	66	CnPw pf7.76		z320	74½	74⅛	74½	
78	68½	CnPw pf7.72		z90	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛+	⅛
76¼	67½	CnPw pf7.68		z100	74⅛	73⅝	73⅝—	⅛
85	75½	ConPow pf 6		2	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛+	1
68⅛	60⅛	CnPw pf5.50		5	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛+	⅛
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z90	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
9⅝	5⅛	Cont Air Lin		356	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	
8⅛	5	ContCop .50		13	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
50⅝	YTR	ContlCp 2.80	14	47	45⅝	45	45⅛+	
56	45¼	CHC pfA2.50		5	50	50	50 —	1½
31½	26⅛	CntlGrp 1.80	8	252	31⅛	30½	31⅛+	⅝
54½	35⅝	ContICp 2.32	8	181	54⅛	54	54 —	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	ContlIP 1.28	13	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
3	1¼	Contll Rlty		55	1⅝	1⅛	1½	
40⅝	33⅛	Cont Oil	11	1271	40⅝	40¼	40½+	⅝
109	81¼	ContOil pf 2		1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12¼	ControlTele 1	10	264	12⅝	12½	12½	
27⅛	17⅛	Control Dat	10	624	22½	21⅝	22 —	⅛
48	40⅛	CnDt pf4.50		z440	45	45	45	
35⅝	26¼	Conwood 2a	8	2	32½	32½	32½	
6	2½	CookUn .20f	10	14	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
37½	29	Cooperln .84	11	92	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Cooper Lab	18	39	7⅝	7⅛	7½—	⅛
15	9⅛	CoopTR .40	4	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Copelnd .68	10	4	15⅜	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
25⅝	17⅝	CoppRg .50e		8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1½	Cordura Cp		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
78	43⅝	CornG 1.12a	29	161	77½	75⅛	75⅞—	1⅞
4	1¼	Cousins Mtg		4	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
10	6⅛	Cowles .50	12	208	9	9	9	
36½	28⅛	CoxBdct .45	14	x30	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	⅛
48½	40½	CPCwInt 2.30	19	127	45⅝	45¼	45⅝+	¼
37½	30⅛	Crane 1.20	6	144	37½	36⅞	37 —	⅛
5	3⅛	CredlfF .24	8 11	129	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
26⅛	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	8	109	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	
42⅛	35½	CrockN pf 3		2	41½	41½	41½	
15⅝	10½	CrompK .80	6	13	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
30⅝	18⅝	Crouti1 .80b	12	43	29½	29	29½+	¼
82	51¼	CroHl pf3.35		1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛—	2½
22⅛	16⅝	Crown Cork	7	143	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	14	324	45⅝	45½	45⅝+	⅛
26½	14⅛	CTS Cp .60	11	44	24½	24	24⅛+	⅛
19⅞	13⅝	Culbro 1.32	7	37	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
10¼	7⅜	Culligan .40	10	18	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
39	19⅝	CummEng 1	61	105	39⅝	38⅜	39⅛+	⅛
109½	79	Cum pf7.50		z300	109⅝	109¼	109⅝+	⅜
9⅜	6½	ConnDrg .25	8	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12	11	Currlnc 1.08		9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10	CurtisWr .60	7	130	12⅞	12½	12⅝+	⅛
40⅝	28⅝	CutlerH 1.60	9	46	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
24⅛	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1		6	24	23⅝	23⅝—	½
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	13	87	24⅛	23⅜	23⅝—	½
D								
11⅝	8	Damon .20		73	8¼	8	8½—	⅛
11¼	7	DanRiv .10e	10	34	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
24⅛	19⅜	DanaCp .84	9	622	25½	24⅞	25¼+	⅜
41	27½	Dartind .64b	10	75	35⅜	35	35⅛+	⅛
41½	32¼	Dartind pf 2		43	38⅝	38	38⅝+	1⅛
60⅛	37⅝	Data Genl	34	223	54⅞	53⅜	54⅛+	1
17⅛	10⅛	Dayco .50b	5	22	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
35½	26¼	DaytnHud 1	9	48	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛+	⅝
19⅛	17	DaytPL 1.66	8	77	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
21⅝	10	DeanW .58a	5	80	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
73⅝	51¼	Deere 2	19	151	73⅛	72⅛	73⅛+	⅛
13⅝	12¼	DelmeP 1.20	8	75	13	12⅝	12⅝	
26⅝	22⅞	DelMon 1.40	6	84	25⅛	24⅝	25 +	⅛
45⅝	37	DeltaAir .60	20	162	45½	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Deltec Intl	36	8	5	5	5 +	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Deltona Crp		39	4	4	4	
22⅝	19⅛	DennisMfg 1	8	11	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
25¼	18⅛	Dennys .44	13	99	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	
34⅛	27½	Dentsply .80	16	50	31	30⅛	30⅞+	⅛
24⅞	15½	Deseret .20	18	54	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
11⅞	5⅛	DeSotoIn .40	10	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
15	13⅛	DetEdis 1.45	10	274	13⅝	13⅜	13½—	⅛
93	82¼	Det E pf9.32		z30	88	88	88 —	1
76¾	66	Det E pf7.68		z2280	74	71½	73½+	1½
75	64	Det E pf7.45		z180	70½	70½	70½+	⅜
74½	64	Det E pf7.36		z250	70	69⅞	70 +	1½
62	55	Det E pf5.50		2	56¼	56	56¼+	¼
27⅛	25	Det E pf2.75		9	25⅝	25¼	25⅝—	⅛
27⅛	25	DeE pfB2.75		14	25⅝	25	25⅛	
28	12⅛	Dexter .60	10	29	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
13⅝	9	DialFinl .66	6	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
42½	33⅞	Diamlnt 2	8	77	35½	35	35	
22⅞	17¼	DiamM 1.72t	4	65	21¼	20⅞	21¼+	½
78⅞	53¼	DiamSh 1.80	11	161	79	78	79 +	½
90⅛	60⅛	Dia Sh pfC 2		5	90½	89½	90½+	⅛
35⅛	24½	Dia pf DI.20		127	36	35½	35⅛+	⅛
11⅞	8	DickAB .40	10	18	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅝	8¼	Dictaphn .60	10	63	9	8⅛	8⅛	
15	10½	Diebold .44	16	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	DiGlorgio	12	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
182½	135½	Digital Eqpt	33	339	174⅛	168⅛	173⅛+	4⅛
11½	7⅝	Dillngm .48	6	68	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
26⅛	22¼	Dillngm pf 2		2	26¼	26¼	26¼+	⅛
37½	29	DillonCo .96	13	17	30⅛	30	30⅛+	⅛
63	50	Disney .12b	25	349	56⅞	56⅛	56½	
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd Mtg		35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
17⅛	11	DrPeppr .40	23	410	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
45½	32½	DomeM .80a	14	19	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	
6⅝	2⅛	DonLuJ .05a	12	303	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	Donnelly .60	11	128	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
17½	13¼	DorOliv .20e	5	17	16	15½	15⅛—	
12	6⅛	Dorsey .40	9	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	
66	44	Dover 1.40	11	7	65⅛	65½	65½—	⅛
56⅛	46⅛	Dow Chem 1	15	1508	52⅛	51	51⅛+	½
6⅝	4⅛	DPF Inc	17	62	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
26	19⅛	Dravo .95	8	16	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
43⅛	38½	Dresser n.80	17	536	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛+	⅛
18⅛	16	DrexBd 1.44		10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
9½	6¼	Dreyfus .40a	6	8	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	
21⅞	16⅛	DukeP 1.50	8	386	18⅛	18⅛	18½—	⅛
97½	88	Duke pf8.70		z120	92½	92	92 —	½
92	79½	Duke pf8.20		z100	87⅛	87	87⅛+	1⅛
87	75½	Duke pf7.80		z80	81	81	81 —	1⅞
29⅛	26⅛	Duke pf2.69		18	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
33⅛	24⅛	DunBrd 1.06	18	189	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞+	⅛
5½	2⅛	Duplan Cp		47	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
161¼	125½	duPont 4.25e	19	229	148⅛	148	148⅛—	⅛
63	59½	duPnt pf4.50		1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
19⅝	17⅛	DuqLt 1.72	8	105	18⅛	18	18⅛	
25⅛	21⅛	DuqLt 4pf 2		z100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
23½	19	Dq 3.7pf1.87		z50	20½	20½	20½	
30	26⅛	DuqL pf2.75		z2510	28⅛	27½	27½—	⅛
26	24⅛	DuqL pf2.31		z100	24⅛	24¼	24¼—	
12	7⅛	Dymoln .40	10	15	9	8⅛	9 +	⅛
E								
37⅛	21⅛	E Systems 1	11	111	38⅛	37	38½+	1⅛
37⅛	25½	EagleP 1.16	9	27	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	
23⅞	17⅛	EascoCp .60	8	9	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	EastAir Lin		249	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
41⅛	23½	EastGsF .80	9	441	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	EastUtl 1.50	8	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
120⅛	95⅛	EasKd 1.56a	25	899	100⅛	98½	100⅛+	1⅛
39½	29½	Eaton 1.80	13	80	38⅛	37⅛	38 —	⅛
27½	21¼	Echlin .48	14	77	24	23½	24 +	½
30	21⅛	EckrdJk .36	14	295	25	24	24⅛+	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	EckdNC .32	10	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
16⅛	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	2	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛+	⅛
17⅛	13½	EG&G .14	13	107	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2	Elect Assoc	14	19	3	2⅛	2⅛—	
16½	11⅞	EDS .50a	11	2163	13	12	12⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	El Mem Mg	7	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	5	EMM pf k		11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
36⅞	15¼	ElginN .20e	12	x5	25	24½	24½—	⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Elbdr Ind	15	40	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	
15⅛	11⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	333	13⅛	13½	13½—	
29⅛	25⅛	EltraCp 1.16	9	184	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	
41½	34	EmerEl .80	21	197	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	½
50½	39	Emery 1.20	24	70	40⅛	40	40⅛	
15	8⅝	Emeryln .40	19	22	12⅛	12⅛	12½—	
37⅛	26¼	Emhart 1.30	9	158	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
40⅛	34½	Emhart pf		18	42⅛	41	42⅛+	2
1⅛	23	EMI Lt .19e	13	41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	13½	EmpDE 1.36	10	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
16	11	EmpGas .28	6	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
37⅛	22⅛	EnglhdM 1	9	301	35	34⅛	35 +	⅛
8	5¼	EnnisB .32a	5	20	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Enserch 1.60	8	599	22½	22	22⅛	
28	21½	Entex 1.20	7	18	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
32⅛	17⅛	Envrtec .10e	13	22	31⅛	31⅛	31¼—	⅛
29	21⅛	Equifax 2	9	2	24	24	24	
11½	9⅛	Equimrk .88	9	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
33½	29½	EquitGs 2.60	6	5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
22⅛	17⅛	EqutLf 2.34g	11	42	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
42	31⅛	Esmark 1.52	7	117	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛—	⅛
8	4½	Esquire .16j	23	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
10	5⅛	Esterline .32	8	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	
49⅛	29½	Ethyl 1.30	7	43	42	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
63⅛	39⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		16	53⅛	53⅛	53½+	⅛
10⅛	5	Evans Prod	9	229	9⅛	9	9⅛	
21⅛	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	8	87	21	20½	20½—	
20⅛	18	Excisr 1.76e		53	20⅛	20	20 +	⅛
105⅛	85⅛	Exxon 5.15e		722	105	104	104⅛	
F								
8⅛	5½	Fabrge .40	9	146	7⅛	6⅛	7 +	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Facet Entrp	14	28	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	⅛
37⅛	26⅛	FairCam .80	35	496	48	45⅛	48 +	1⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Fairlnd .30	14	54	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	
17	11⅛	FairmtF .68	8	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
19½	13½	Fairmt pf 1		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
7½	5⅛	FarWst Fnl	6	65	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Farah Mfg		47	7	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	4	Fedders Cp		123	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
31⅛	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	25	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
18	12⅛	FedMogul 1	24	167	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	1⅛
16⅛	13¼	FedNMt .88	6	210	14¼	14¼	14⅛	
39⅛	24	FedPap 1.80	7	9	39⅛	38⅛	39	
24⅛	16½	FPap pf1.20		22	24¼	24⅛	24¼—	⅛
15	10¼	F Signl .60a	5	7	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
60	43⅛	FedDSt 1.36	13	336	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛+	⅛
36	21⅛	Ferro 1.10	9	31	31¼	30½	30⅛—	½
17¼	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		59	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	FldFln .64e	5	16	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
31¼	26	FidelUn 2.40	8	8	31	31	31 +	⅛
22⅛	15	FieldcrMll 1	6	215	19½	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	4	9	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	FinSenB .28	6	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9½	FinlFed .25r	5	23	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	
26	21¼	Firestn 1.10	9	1239	23	22⅛	23	
17¼	12¼	FstChar .611	7	202	14¼	13⅛	14⅛—	⅛
22⅛	16½	FstChic .96	9	442	23⅛	23¼	23½+	⅛
46½	36⅛	FstInBn 1.10	13	320	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
14	8⅛	FstMiss .36	5	93	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
30	22⅛	FstNBo 1.88	9	52	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
24	20⅛	FstNStBn 2	7	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
17½	14⅛	FstPa 1.32	12	752	16	15⅛	16 +	⅛
4⅛	1½	FstPa Mtg		11	2	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	FstUnRl .96	14	2	11	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
6¼	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	8	7	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
23	17⅛	FWisCp 1.76	8	6	21¼	21¼	21¼—	⅛
33⅛	23⅛	FischM 1.10	16	9	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
13	8⅛	FishFds .40	5	26	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	⅛
17½	9⅛	FishrSci .20	8	71	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
20⅛	14	FleetEnt .40	19	458	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Fleming .80	8	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	23	63	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
20⅛	16	Flintkot 1.16	9	25	17½	17⅛	17½	
29⅛	25	Flin pfB2.25		7	26	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
18	13⅛	Fla Gas 1	7	57	15⅛	15½	15½	
30⅛	25½	FlaPow 2.10	6	62	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
28⅛	20⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	7	358	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
27⅛	19½	FlaStl 1.50	8	17	23¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
47⅛	30	FluorCp .80	12	275	41⅛	40½	41½+	⅛
99½	72⅛	Fluor pfB 3		39	100	99	100 +	½
27⅛	19⅛	FMC 1	7	451	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
39⅛	31⅛	FMC pf2.25		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
6½	4⅛	Fd Fair .20		20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14	10¼	FooteCB .90	7	5	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
60⅛	43⅛	FordM 2.40	8	577	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛+	⅛
18½	13½	ForMcK .92	6	41	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
25⅛	23⅛	FMK pf1.80		11	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	FtDear 1.24		8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
40⅛	28⅛	FtHowP .64	11	45	32	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
30	21½	FosWh 1.10b	7	91	30	29⅛	30 +	⅛
46⅛	27½	Foxboro .88	12	65	46½	46⅛	46½—	⅛
35⅛	23⅛	FrzkInM .60	13	115	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
28½	21½	FreepM 1.60	13	107	27	26	26 —	⅛
28⅛	18⅛	Fruehf 1.80	10	165	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4½	Fuqua Ind		54	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
G								
7⅛	5⅛	Gable Ind		8	6⅛	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	GAF Cp .60	8	269	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
22¼	15⅛	GAF pf 1.20		48	22⅛	22½	22⅛	
32⅛	25⅛	GATX 1.80	9	88	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
44½	36⅛	GATX pf2.50		1	38½	38½	38½—	½
25½	21⅛	GamSk 1.40	5	16	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
27	20⅛	GamS pf1.75		4	24	24	24 +	⅛
26	19⅛	GamS pf1.60		6	23	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
40⅛	32⅛	Gamelt .72	19	201	35½	34⅛	35⅛+	⅛
31	23⅛	GardDen .76	16	219	25⅛	25	25¼—	⅛
16⅛	13½	Garfink 1.04	6	11	14½	14⅛	14½+	½
13⅛	12⅛	Gas Svc 1.30	9	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Gatewayln	4 1	5	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4	GCA Corp	28	37	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Gemini Cap		31	15	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Gemin 1.20a		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅛	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		85	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
46⅛	35⅛	GenAmOil 1	14	67	39⅛	38⅛	39 +	⅛
9⅛	8⅛	GenBanc .80		5	9½	9⅛	9½	
15⅛	9⅛	GnCable .72	8	84	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
26⅛	17	G Cinema .54	7	17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Gen Develpt	5	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
61⅛	37⅛	Gen Dynam	8	119	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛—	⅛
57	46	GenEl 1.60	16	1267	57	56⅛	57 +	⅛
31¼	26⅛	GnFood 1.50	9	987	28⅛	27½	27⅛+	⅛
20½	15⅛	GnGth 1.29e	17	x15	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	GenHost .60	4	91	9	8⅛	9 —	⅛
16⅛	8¼	GenInst .22t	104	324	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
33⅛	27⅛	GnInstr pf 3		8	34	33⅛	33⅛—	
21	14¼	GenMed .20	9	24	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅛
34⅛	26⅛	GenMills .68	16	145	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
72⅛	57⅛	GnMot 2.90e	10	1577	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛—	⅛
73⅛	65	GnMot 5pf 5		1	71	71	71 +	⅛
53⅛	49⅛	GMot pf3.75		1	51½	51½	51½—	½
7⅛	5	GenPort Inc	24	77	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	½
18⅛	15⅛	GPubUt 1.68	9	199	16⅛	16⅛	16½+	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	GenRefr .40	6	15	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
45⅛	34⅛	GnSignal .84	14	41	45⅛	45	45 —	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
28⅛	23⅛	G TelEl 1.80	9	461	25⅛	25½	25⅛+	⅛
35⅛	31⅛	GTIEl pf2.50		2	35	35	35 +	⅛
16½	14⅛	GTFl pf1.30		z50	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	
23½	18	G Tire 1.10b	7	90	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
9	5⅛	Genesco Inc		54	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
24⅛	19⅛	Genstar 1.20	5	7	23	22½	23 +	⅛
41⅛	34⅛	GenuPts .76	19	48	35⅛	35⅛	36 +	⅛
56	42	GeoPac 1.20	19	694	51⅛	49⅛	50⅛+	⅛
80	69	GaPw pf7.80		z100	77	77	77 +	⅛
28	26	GaPw pf2.75		9	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	
26⅛	19½	Gerber 1.20	9	35	25⅛	25	25⅛—	⅛
187	152	GettyOil 2a	12	107	181½	179½	179⅛—	1½
17⅛	16⅛	GettO pf1.20		6	16⅛	16¼	16⅛—	⅛
8¼	4½	GF Busn .32	19	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12⅛	10¼	GiantPC .80	8	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
8⅛	7½	Gibraltr Fin	7	78	8	7⅛	7⅛	
11½	5⅛	GiddLew .40	7	38	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
14½	9⅛	GifldHill .64	9	5	12⅛	12¼	12⅛+	⅛
38⅛	28⅛	Gillette 1.50	12	383	32	31⅛	32 +	⅛
18	11⅛	Ginos Inc	9	47	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	GlassW .07e		5	12	12	12	
11⅛	7⅛	Global Mar	26	678	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
32⅛	20⅛	GlobeUn 1a	5	18	29	28⅛	29 +	⅛
18½	11½	GoldWl Fin	6	20	15¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GoldW pf.78		6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
28⅛	18	Goodrb 1.12	13	193	26⅛	26⅛	26½+	⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Goodyr 1.10	18	2384	23	22¼	22⅛+	⅛
16¼	11⅛	GorJwlA .32	6	29	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
38	26⅛	Gouldln 1.36	9	1114	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
28⅛	19⅛	Gould pf1.35		126	28½	27⅛	28⅛	
33⅛	24⅛	Grace 1.70	6	274	26½	26⅛	26½+	⅛
34⅛	24⅛	Grainger .36	21	15	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	GrandUn .88	8	4	15⅛	15	15	
17⅛	12¼	Granitvl .80	5	24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GrayDrg .60	5	83	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	
13⅛	10½	GtAtlPac	121	26	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	
24⅛	16⅛	GtLkD 1.20a	5	10	20⅛	20	20 +	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	GtNoir 1.25e	11	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
34	28⅛	GtNorNek 1	10	69	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	½
19⅛	13⅛	GtWnFin .50	10	114	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
31⅛	21⅛	GtWest Unlt	2	2	25	24⅛	24⅛	
20⅛	17⅛	GtWn pf1.88		13	18⅛	18	18	
18⅛	15⅛	GrGiant 1.88	16	187	16	15⅛	15⅛—	
17⅛	13	Greyh 1.04e	8	249	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	
3⅛	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		82	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1½	Groller Inc		5	2	2	2 +	⅛
18⅛	14	Grumm .40a	5	38	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	Guardin .30	9	24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1	Guard Mtg		64	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7½	GlfLtHld .56	7	198	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3½	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
28⅛	20⅛	GulfOil 1.70	8	1218	28⅛	27⅛	28	
27⅛	14⅛	GulfResrc 1	6	139	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
31	20⅛	GlfR pfA 20		1	22	22	22	
26⅛	18	GlfR pfB1.30		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	7	142	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
55⅛	48½	GlfSU pf4.40		z70	52	52	52	
26⅛	21	GlfWn .60b	5	346	25	24⅛	24⅛—	
8½	3⅛	GlfW Ind wt		183	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
102⅛	76	GlfW pf 3.87		3	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛+	½
6⅛	3½	Gulton Ind	10	30	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
H								
18⅛	14⅛	HallFB .60	12	30	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	HallPrt .86a	7	5	15½	15⅛	15½	
63⅛	48⅛	Hallbrtn .56	15	492	62⅛	61½	62 +	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	HamrIP 1.20	8	82	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Hammond		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	5	Handlmn .40	11	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30½	21½	HandyHar 1	5	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
28½	14⅛	HanesCo .76	7	183	24½	23⅛	24½+	⅛
60½	42⅛	Hanna 1.60	12	88	59	58⅛	58⅛+	⅛
26⅛	21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	7	12	25⅛	25½	25⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Hardees	13	15	7⅛	7½	7½—	
44½	28	Harnish 1.40	6	71	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
22⅛	18⅛	Harnish wl		9	22	21⅛	22 +	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Harrah .30a		7	13⅛	13⅛	13½	
49⅛	33⅛	Harris 1.40	12	154	48⅛	48½	48½	
27½	18⅛	Harsco 1.30b	7	19	22⅛	22⅛	22½	
14½	8⅛	HartSMx .60	10	75	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
25	17⅛	HarteHk .45	13	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	HattSe 1.44a		14	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
24	20	HawlEl 1.76	8	10	21½	20⅛	20⅛—	
18⅛	11⅛	HayesAlb 1b	7	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	
12⅛	3⅛	Hazeltine	7	24	10	9⅛	9⅛—	
8⅛	6⅛	Hecks .12	9	71	8⅛	7⅛	8 +	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	HeclaM .30f	19	64	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9	HellmBr .32	7	7	12	11⅛	12 +	⅛
57⅛	44⅛	HeinzH 1.36	11	141	46⅛	46½	46⅛+	⅛
32	27⅛	Heinz pf1.70		20	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Helme Curt	6	34	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
29⅛	20½	Hellerlnt .92	8	34	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
40⅛	30⅛	HelmerP .35	9	85	38⅛	38	38⅛+	⅛
2	1⅛	Hemisp Cap		35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	
7⅛	6⅛	Heminc .46e		11	7⅛	7½	7½	
38	27⅛	Hercules .80	32	204	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
27	18½	HershyFd 1	9	85	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Hesston .80	7	18	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
25⅛	20½	Hestn pf1.60		13	21½	21	21 —	½
59⅛	46½	Heublin 1.20	15	107	49⅛	49½	49⅛—	⅛
117⅛	93½	HewlPk .30	30	157	116⅛	114⅛	115⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4½	High Voltg	16	23	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
23¼	17⅛	Hillenbd .78	9	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
19⅛	15	HiltonHtl .70	12	40	17½	17	17½+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	HMW Ind	6	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
28	20⅛	Hobart .92	13	24	25⅛	25¼	25¼—	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	HoernW .80	8	36	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	HoffEle .06e	7	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
20	12⅛	Holiday .40	14	x1382	15⅛	14⅛	15 +	⅛
30	21	HildyA 1.70t		7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
43⅛	32⅛	HollyS 3.40a	3	12	41⅛	41⅛	41½+	⅛
44⅛	32	Homestk 1a	20	210	39	37⅛	38 —	1⅛
56⅛	32⅛	Honywll 1.40	14	418	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛+	½
34	21	HoovBll 1.50	8	22	33	32½	32½	
3⅛	1⅛	Horizon Cp		19	2	1⅛	2	
15¼	11⅛	HospAff .24b	7	8	12¼	12⅛	12¼—	½
28½	20⅛	HospCpA .32	10	243	23½	22½	23½+	⅛
16	10⅛	HosfInfl .40		33	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Houdall .80e	7	61	15⅛	15	15⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11½	HougMff .72	7	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	HousFab .28	12	482	10½	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
20½	15⅛	HoushF 1.10	7	806	18⅛	17⅛	18¼+	⅛
36¼	29⅛	HouF pf2.50		8	32⅛	32	32 +	⅛
44⅛	35½	HouF pf2.37		2	40½	40½	40½+	½
25	20⅛	HousLP 1.56	7	159	23	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
36⅛	28⅛	Hous NG .60	14	155	36	35⅛	35⅛	
17⅛	11½	HowJohn .28	12	509	13½	12⅛	13½+	⅛
14⅛	11	Hubbrd 1.20		34	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	
22	14⅛	HudsnB .80	23	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	
8½	4½	HughsHat .40	7	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	
52½	37⅛	HughsTl .40	14	116	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	Humana .40	8	48	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	
15¼	10⅛	HuntCh .20	16	21	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	15⅛	HuttnEF .40	5	245	20⅛	20	20½+	
17⅛	12	Huyck .40	19	52	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	
15	8⅛	Hydromt .36	6	72	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	
I								
20⅛	16¼	ICInds 1.20	4	40	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	
92⅛	75	ICInds pf 6		2	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛—	
41⅛	33⅛	ICInd pf3.50		20	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	
5⅛	3	ICN Pharm		142	4	3⅛	4 +	
29½	26	IdahoP 2.08	11	37	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
18½	13⅛	IdealBa 1.20	8	21	18	17⅛	18 +	
9⅛	6⅛	IdealTo .32b	6	28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	IDS Rlty		31	2	1⅛	2	
27⅛	22	IllPowr 2.20	9	114	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	
30	21	ITW .50	19	48	27	26⅛	27	
14⅛	10¼	ImplCpA .24	6	87	13	12⅛	12⅛—	
40⅛	34½	INA Cp 2.10	15	122	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	
19½	16⅛	INA In 1.59a		27	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	
36⅛	25⅛	INCO 1.40a	18	1343	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛+	
9⅛	8⅛	IncoCCv .80e		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	
24¼	19⅛	IndiGas 2.12	6	5	23⅛	23	23 —	
112½	102	IndiM pf 12		z180	109	108⅛	108½	
81½	67¼	IndiM pf7.76		z50	74	74	74	
22⅛	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	54	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	
15¼	12½	IndiNat 1.20	9	18	15⅛	15	15⅛+	
12⅛	6⅛	Inexco Oil	30	303	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	
95⅛	70	IngerR 2.48	14	342	92⅛	91⅛	92⅛+	
57½	45⅛	IngR pf2.35		18	57⅛	55	55 —	
33	31⅛	Inland Cont	9	29	33	32⅛	33 +	
58⅛	41	InlndStl 2.40	15	75	55⅛	54⅛	55⅛+	
12⅛	7⅛	Inmont .50	6	150	12	11⅛	12 +	
12⅛	8⅛	Insilco .76	7	53	11	10⅛	10⅛+	
16	12⅛	Insil pfA1.25		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	
31¼	20⅛	Inspir Copp		11	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	
9	7	Integon .32	6	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	
48⅛	38⅛	Interco 1.66	9	15	43	42⅛	43 +	
8⅛	4⅛	Intercl Dlv	2	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	
42⅛	25⅛	Interlak 2.20	6	28	39½	38⅛	39⅛+	
273⅛	223⅛	IBM 7	17	887	278⅛	276½	278⅛+	4⅛
28⅛	21⅛	IntFlavF .32	34	220	25	24	25 +	
28⅛	22⅛	IntHarv 1.70	19	1116	25⅛	25	25⅛+	
42⅛	32⅛	IntMinC 2.40	4	251	37⅛	36⅛	37 +	
11⅛	6⅛	IntMng .20a	10	88	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	
33⅛	24⅛	IntMultf 1.50	11	15	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	
79⅛	57⅛	IntPaper 2	14	329	77⅛	76⅛	76⅛+	
8	5⅛	IntRectfr .15		11	6	5⅛	6	
30⅛	22⅛	IntTT 1.60	8	409	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	
58⅛	44	IntTT pfH4		2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	
57	45⅛	ITTpfJ 4.50		13	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛+	
52½	42½	IntTT pfJ4		2	48	47⅛	48	
51⅛	41⅛	IntTT pfK4		22	49⅛	47⅛	48 +	
36⅛	27⅛	ITT pfN2.25		180	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛+	
57	47	IntTT pfO5		2	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
29	23⅛	Intrpce 1.45	7	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
27	16⅛	IntrpGp 1.20	7	38	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	
19⅛	14⅛	IntrsPw 1.45	9	17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
7	4⅛	IntrstUn .24	6	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
34	23½	IowaBf .30e	4	45	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	
15⅛	13⅛	Iowa El 1.40	9	34	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	
19½	17⅛	IowaIlG 1.72	9	46	19	18⅛	19 +	
23⅛	21⅛	IowaPwLt 2	9	16	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	
19⅛	17⅛	IowaPS 1.72	8	15	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	
5⅛	3⅛	Ipco Hosp	13	79	4⅛	3⅛	4 +	
16⅛	8⅛	Itek Corp		228	14⅛	14	14⅛+	
13⅛	5⅛	ItelCorp .30	8	43	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	
13⅛	9⅛	IU Intl .85	6	112	11⅛	11	11	
21	15½	IU Int pf1.25		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
J-K								
18⅛	12⅛	JamesF .80	10	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	
25⅛	13⅛	Jantzen .80	9	23	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	
10⅛	7½	JapanF .91e		47	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	
31⅛	24⅛	JeffPilot .80	10	91	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	
120½	110¼	JeC pf 13.50		z90	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛—	
108⅛	100½	JerCen pf 11		z20	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
96	82	JerCe pf9.36		z120	93	92	92	
24⅛	19¼	JewelC 1.30	9	108	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	
8⅛	4½	Jewelcor	11	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	
44⅛	36⅛	JmWalt 1.20	10	71	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	
48	40½	JmWlt pf1.60		9	42½	42	42½	
13⅛	10⅛	JimWb pf 1		z20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	
18⅛	15⅛	JHanS 1.47e		43	16⅛	16	16⅛+	
22⅛	19⅛	JHanI 1.88e		19	21	20⅛	20⅛	
35⅛	23	JhnMan 1.40	12	503	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	
96½	82⅛	JohnsonJn 1	26	187	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛—	
35½	25⅛	JohnCon .90	9	39	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	
45	34⅛	JhnCont pf 2		1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	
19⅛	12⅛	JonLogn .50	5	x29	16⅛	15⅛	16 —	
37⅛	27⅛	Jorgen 1.80	5	11	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
24⅛	19½	Jostens 1b	8	11	21⅛	21	21 —	
49	32⅛	JoyMfg 1.10	12	64	47	46⅛	46⅛+	
4⅛	1⅛	Justice Mtg		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
39⅛	27½	KaisrAl 1.20	13	140	38	37⅛	37⅛—	
73½	57	Kai 57pf4.75		1	73⅛	73½	73½	
74	55½	Kai 66pf4.75		3	73	73	73 —	
8⅛	5⅛	KaisCem .50	11	16	8⅛	8	8 —	
30	24	KaiCe pf2.50		2	29	29	29 —	
15⅛	12⅛	KaiCe pf1.37		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	
19⅛	14⅛	KaneMill .24	5	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	
26⅛	19¼	Kaneb .90b	8	35	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	
27⅛	25	KCtyPL 2.36	8	48	26⅛	26	26 +	
25⅛	15	KC Souln 1r	7	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
19⅛	8	KanGEl 1.68	5	16	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	
17	14⅛	KanNb 1.32b	6	5	15	15	15 —	
19⅛	8	KanPLt 1.60	7	28	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
26⅛	25⅛	KaPL pf2.32		1	26	26	26 +	
4⅛	3	Katy Ind		80	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	
16⅛	11⅛	Katy pfB 1.46		24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	
11⅛	6½	Kaufm Brd		188	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11	7⅛	Kawecki Brl		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	
7⅛	4⅛	KeeneCo .20	6	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
9⅛	6⅛	Keller .20	10	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25	0	Kellogg 1	16	155	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
37⅛	12	Kelwood .80	6	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
29½	20⅛	Kennetl .84	11	22	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	
36⅛	30⅛	Kenncf .80e	96	865	35½	34	34⅛+	
22⅛	20	KyUtil 1.84	6	19	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	
6⅛	33	KerrGls .40	7	135	18⅛	18	18⅛+	
79	50⅛	KerrMc 1.25	15	319	78½	77⅛	78 —	
20⅛	16⅛	KeystCon 1a	6	26	20	19⅛	20 +	
29⅛	18⅛	KiddeW 1	7	243	30⅛	28⅛	30⅛+	
49	43	Kidde pf C 4		9	50	49	50 +	
49⅛	41	Kidde pfB 4		1	50	50	50 +	
60	40	Kid pf A2.20		5	62	61⅛	62 +	

(Continued on next page.)

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SOCIETE BANCAIRE BARCLAYS (SUISSE) S.A.
SPAR- UND LEIHKASSE SCHAFFHAUSEN
VOLKSBANK WILLISAU AG

June 15, 1976

Rorento

Six mois de présence à la Bourse de Paris (du 1er décembre 1975 au 31 mai 1976)

- Un résultat global de 12%
  (compte tenu du dividende distribué)
- Une répartition pour l'exercice écoulé de FL. 4,25 en espèces
  (sans retenue à la source)
  et 5 % en titres
  (exempte de l'impôt sur le revenu)
- Un marché de 99.404 titres Rorento
- Un actif net passé de 310 à 492 millions de Florins

Etre actionnaire de Rorento c'est aussi bénéficier

- de l'expérience de plus de 40 ans du Groupe Robeco
- d'une information permanente sur vos investissements

RORENTO

Pour obtenir
Le Rapport sur l'exercice 1975/1976
vous pouvez vous adresser à
ROBECO, Boîte Postale 973, Rotterdam, Pays-Bas,
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هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading, June 21 — Closing Prices

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clos. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	36¼	KimbCl 1.80	8	211	44⅝	43¼	43¾—	½
	8⅝	KingDSt .50	7	210	10½	10	10⅜—	¼
	1¼	KirschCo .90	13	14	14½	14½	14½	
	29	KLM Airlin		1	40	40	40 —	¾
	28⅞	KnightRd .62	15	306	33⅜	32½	33½+	1¼
	8¼	Koehring	18	34	10⅝	10	10⅝	
	28	Koeh pf2.75		1	30	30	30 —	½
	35¾	Koppers 1.60	11	67	57⅞	57¼	57¾+	⅜
	3¼	Korvets Ind	4	11	6	5⅞	6	
	40⅝	Kraftco 2.12	8	112	42½	42¼	42⅜+	⅜
	31¼	KresgeS .3	20	748	36½	35⅞	36¼+	⅜
	10	Kroehler Mf		2	14¾	14¾	14¾+	¼
	17⅝	Kroger 1.36	7	40	19⅝	19	19¼+	¼
	4½	Kysor .20	25	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
		L						
	17½	LacGas 1.66	9	12	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
	12	LamSess 1	13	8	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
	12¼	LaneBry .80	7	43	13⅛	13	13	
	6¼	LearSieg .32	7	649	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
	23⅝	LearS pf2.25		16	30⅝	30½	30⅝+	⅛
	24½	Leasway .80	10	14	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	⅜
	10⅛	LeedsN .30	11	42	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
	12	Leesona .75	9	43	19	18⅝	19	
	10¼	LehPCt .80	32	7	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
	⅞	LehVal Ind		175	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	10½	Lehmn .94e		264	11⅞	11¾	11⅞+	½
	4½	Lennar Crp	204	20	6⅞	6½	6⅝—	¼
	15⅜	Lenox .84	10	37	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅜
	7⅛	LesFay .40b	7	15	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
	⅞	LevFd Cap		10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅜
	12	LevF n .75a		5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
	29¾	LeviStra .80	7	237	47⅞	45⅞	47⅛+	1½
	4	Levitz Furn	64	108	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝—	⅛
	3¼	LFE Co	8	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	21⅞	LOF 1.50	10	168	33¼	32½	32½—	⅜
	8½	LibrtyCp .52	6	25	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
	1¼	Liberty Loan		22	2⅜	2½	2½—	⅛
	4	LibrtyLn pf		4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	29¼	LiggtGp 2.50	7	49	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛+	⅛
	45	LillyEli 1.20	20	433	53⅞	51⅜	53⅜+	⅜
	24	LincNat 1.60	11	124	26⅛	25⅜	25⅝	
	48	LincNt pf 3		1	51½	51½	51½	
	15¼	LincPl 1.68a		4	18	18	18	
	1½	Lionel Corp	8	44	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
	8⅞	LittonIn .16t	16	627	14⅜	13⅞	14¼—	⅛
	9	Litton pfc pf		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	1
	27	Littn cv pf 3		2	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	2½
	16½	Litton pfB 2		1	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	½
	6⅞	Lockhd Airc	3	117	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
	21	Loews 1.20	6	48	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞+	⅛
	6	LomaFin .40	7	45	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	11⅛	LomM 1.60e	18	24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
	14	LoneStInd 1	10	377	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
	15⅝	LngIsLt 1.56	7	72	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
	82½	LIL pf 8.30		z110	86	86	86	
	112	LIL pfN 13		z120	120	119⅞	120	
	24⅛	LIL pfO 2.47		6	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
	31½	Longs Drug	23	86	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜—	⅛
	8½	Loral Corp	8	29	14⅛	13⅞	14 +	⅛
	22	LaLand 1.20	1	761	28⅝	28	28⅛+	⅜
	12	LaPacif .20b	16	175	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
	21⅜	LouisGs 1.88	7	70	22⅝	22	22 —	⅛
	1⅛	Lowenst .60		233	16⅛	16	16½—	⅛
	10⅛	LTV Corp		88	14	13⅞	13⅞	
	4½	LTVCp pf 5		1	47½	47½	47½+	½
	34½	Lubrizol 1	17	185	39⅜	38⅞	39¼+	1
	13⅛	LuckyS .60b	11	76	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	⅛
	6¼	Ludlow .40		25	7⅛	7½	7⅝+	⅛
	22	LukenSt 1.60	7	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
	13⅝	LykesCp 1	5	168	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
	28⅛	Lykes pf .50		38	43½	43	43⅛+	⅛
	4	LynCSys .20	14	25	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
		M						
	8⅛	MacAF .60b	5	15	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅛
	2⅛	MacDonal	5	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	4⅛	Macke .30	10	5	6	5⅞	6	
	4⅛	Macmill .25	6	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
	26⅛	Macy 1.20	7	292	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	1⅛
	9½	MadisFd .60		8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
	4	MadSq Gar	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	6⅛	MagicCf .32	25	36	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
	21⅛	Mallory 1	38	33	35	34⅛	35	
	21½	MalHyde .56	12	35	23⅛	23½	23⅛—	⅛
	4⅞	Manhin .05e	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
	29	MfrHan 1.80	8	470	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛+	1⅛
	32⅛	MAPCO .90	15	226	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛+	⅛
	7⅛	Marathn Mf	3	49	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
	4⅛	MarathnO 1	12	706	58⅛	57⅛	58 —	⅛
	23	Marcor	9	1241	38	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
	56½	Marcr pf A2		82	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛+	⅛
	13⅛	Maremt .50	7	39	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
	8⅛	MarMid .80	18	220	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
	11⅛	MarionL .52	21	68	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
	28⅛	Marley 1	12	x59	59	56⅛	59 +	2⅛
	8⅛	Marquette .40a	14	75	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
	13⅛	Marriot .5t	19	181	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
	52½	MrshMcL 2	20	65	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛+	⅛
	17	MarshF 1.24	8	159	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
	16⅛	MartMa 1.40	9	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
	17	MrldCup .40	8	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
	23⅛	MascoCp	8	116	26⅛	26	26⅛—	⅛
	15⅛	Masonite .54	16	75	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
	16⅛	MasyFer 1	5	728	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
	9⅛	MasM 3.17e	9	41	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
	14⅛	MasCp 1.60		10	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
	10⅛	MasInc .98e		22	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
	18½	MatsuE .28e	18	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
	7⅛	Mattel Inc	8	1315	8⅛	7⅛	8	
	41⅛	MayDSt 1.68	10	104	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
	3⅛	MayDSt wi		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
	24⅛	MayrOsc 1	9	15	26⅛	26⅛	26½+	⅛
	30⅛	Maytg 1.38a	15	70	35⅛	34½	35 —	⅛
	10½	MBPXL .40a	4	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	27½	MCA Inc 1	6	189	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
	15½	McCord	6	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
	37⅛	McDermot 1	5	398	50	49	50	
	51⅛	McDnld .09e	26	386	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛+	⅛
	14⅛	McDonD .44	11	783	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
	21⅛	McGEd 1.40	13	39	30⅛	30	30 —	⅛
	12⅛	McGrwH .64	11	88	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
	20⅛	M GH pf1. 0		3	24⅛	24	24⅛+	1⅛
	37	Mc ntyr .75e	8	z500	39	37½	39 +	1⅛
	13⅛	McKee	6	33	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
	36½	McLean .92	10	8	52⅛	52	52⅛	
	18⅛	McLout 1.60	16	31	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
	9½	McNeil .80	10	33	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
	19	Mead Corp	9	1014	22⅛	22	22⅛	
	35⅛	Mea pfA2.80		7	58	57½	57⅛—	⅛
	36⅛	Mea pfB2.80		44	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛—	⅛
	17	Medosa 1.40	12	39	25⅛	24½	24⅛—	⅛
	3½	MEI Cp		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	17⅛	Melville .68	11	130	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
	9⅛	Menasc .50r	4	74	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
	48½	MercStr .80	9	1	49	49	49 —	1⅛
	55	Merck 1.40	23	435	70⅛	69	70⅛+	⅛
	10⅛	Meredith .70	6	50	17⅛	16½	17⅛+	⅛
	14½	MerrLyn .80	10	1080	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
	19	MesaPet .10	22	408	28⅛	28	28⅛—	⅛
	72	MesP pf2.20		4	98	98	98 +	23⅛
	24½	MesP pf1.60		144	32	31⅛	32 +	⅛
	8⅛	Mesabi 1.15e	8	83	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
	15⅛	MestaMch 1	10	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
	12⅛	MGM 1r	7	71	14	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
	15	Metromr .60	10	134	28½	28	28⅛	
	73	MtE pf8.32		250	82	82	82	
	10⅛	MGIC In .10		260	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
	11½	MichGs 1.10	7	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
	17½	MichTube 1	6	24	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
	26⅛	MhWi pf2.67		10	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
	13⅛	Microwave	12	23	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
	12½	MidCtl 1.12	8	24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	13⅛	MidSUt 1.32	8	445	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	1⅛	Midlnd Mtg		9	1⅛	1½	1½—	⅛
	18⅛	MidlRo 1.40		9	25½	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
	22⅛	MilesLb 1.28	9	9	25	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
	9⅛	MiltBrad .44	8	x56	15⅛	14½	14⅛—	⅛
	52½	MinMM 1.45	24	543	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛+	½
	18⅛	MinnPL 1.66	7	35	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
	11⅛	MirroAl .96	9	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
	8	MissnEq .28	8	51	11⅛	11	11⅛	
	22⅛	MPacC 1.40	6	622	34⅛	33⅛	34 —	⅛
	17⅛	MoPacR pf1		36	31	30	30⅛—	⅛
	18⅛	MoPtCe 1.60	7	1	22	22	22	
	9⅛	MoPSv .84b	6	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
	47½	Mobil 3.40	7	770	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	
	3⅛	Mobile Hom		56	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
	15⅛	Mohasco .90	9	32	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
	3	Mohk Data	22	159	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	16⅛	Mohk R 1.20	5	14	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
	18	Molycorp 1	13	87	33⅛	32½	33⅛+	1⅛
	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
	6⅛	Monogr .20	7	36	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
	7⅛	MonrEq .20	22	47	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
	76	Monsan 2.80	9	481	97	95⅛	96⅛+	⅛
	34¼	Mons pf2.75		1	107¼	107¼	107¼—	¼
	36⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	8	31⅛	31	31⅛+	⅛
	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	7	79	23	22⅛	22⅛	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clos. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23½	21¼	MontSt 1.88e		21	22⅞	22⅜	22½	
9⅝	7⅝	MONY .81e	11	64	9¼	8⅞	9	
48⅞	29½	MooreMcC 1	6	139	47⅝	47¼	47⅝+	⅜
64⅝	53⅝	Morgan 1.80	13	340	64¼	62⅞	62¾—	1⅛
26⅜	18⅝	MorrisKnd 1	5	489	20⅞	20⅛	20½—	⅜
4⅝	2½	MorseEl Pd		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	½
16⅞	10⅝	MorseSh .30		17	15	14⅞	14⅝—	¼
4¼	2⅝	MtstTr Am		19	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
19½	13⅝	MorNor .88		65	16⅞	16½	16⅝+	⅛
59	41¼	Motorola .70	32	361	58¾	57¼	58 +	½
44⅝	38⅝	Mt Fuel 2	12	72	44	43⅝	43⅞	
23¾	19	MtStTel 1.68	8	7	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	⅜
11⅛	7	Munford .40	6	29	10	9½	9¾—	⅛
7½	5⅛	Munsd pf.40		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
20	15¼	Munsng 1.08	3	3	18	18	18 +	¼
23⅞	16¾	MurphC 1.20	7	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
24⅝	16⅝	MurpOil .60	8	309	25¼	24⅝	25 +	½
21¼	17⅝	MurryOh 1	7	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
16⅝	14¼	MutlOm 1.32		9	15	15	15 —	¼
10	7	Myers L .40		15	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
		N						
42⅝	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	131	41⅝	41	41 —	½
36⅛	30⅛	NalcoCh .80	19	212	34⅛	34¼	34¼	
15⅝	10⅝	NarcoScl .60	8	24	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
17¼	15⅝	NashuaC .60	28	19	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
18⅝	11	NatAirl .60	571	25	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	N Avia .67e		42	15¼	15	15	
14½	10⅛	NatCan .57	6	76	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
43⅝	21	NtlChem .40	14	1088	23¼	21⅞	23 +	1¼
6⅜	5⅜	NatCity Lin		4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
51⅛	39⅞	NatDet 2.72	6	10	49	48⅞	49	
27⅛	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	9	574	27½	26⅞	27⅛+	⅛
36⅝	35½	NDst pf 2.25		1	36	36	36	
24	21	NatFuel 2.16	8	24	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
17	11⅝	NatGyp 1.05	11	115	15⅝	15½	15⅝—	⅛
8	3⅝	Nat Homes		62	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Natind .30	4	33	7⅛	7	7⅛	
14⅝	11⅞	NtInd pf1.25		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20⅝	14⅝	Nt MedCare	12	68	17⅝	17	17⅛+	⅛
14	7⅝	NMedE .28b	6	22	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
74	30¾	NatPresto 2	10	27	74½	73⅞	74 +	¼
55⅝	39	Nat Semicn	34	776	49⅝	47⅞	49⅛+	1⅜
14⅝	9⅝	N Svcind .76	8	138	13⅜	13	13⅛+	⅛
18	12½	N Stand .64	8	41	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜+	¾
56⅝	44¼	N Starch .88	16	12	53⅝	53	53 +	½
52¼	37⅝	NatlStl 2.50	19	67	50	49⅝	49⅝—	⅜
5⅝	3⅝	Nat Tea		17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30½	22½	Natoma 1.20	10	826	31	29⅝	30⅝+	½
33	23⅝	NCR Cp .72	13	559	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
20	16⅛	Neptune .60	9	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
21⅛	17½	NevPw 1.60	5	47	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
24	21⅝	NevP pf2.30		z400	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
19	16⅛	NevP pf1.74		z50	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	
18	15½	NevP pf1.60		z50	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
2[illegible]	19	NEngEl 1.86	8	70	20¼	19⅞	20 +	½
14½	12⅝	NEngE 1.32	8	13	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	
29⅛	26⅛	NEnP pf2.76		9	28	28	28 —	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	N EngT 2.36	10	22	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11	Newhall .46	10	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
31	23	Newmt 1.60	15	202	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
95	73½	Newmt pf4.50		1	85	85	85 +	1
27⅛	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	57	27	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
42½	39	NYSE pf3.75		z200	40	40	40 +	1
14⅛	12½	NiaMP 1.24	6	171	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14½	104	NiM pf 11.75		z310	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛+	⅛
81½	72	Nia M pf7.72		z20	77⅛	77½	77⅛—	1
63	56½	NiaM pf 6.10		z50	61	61	61	
43	40	NiaM pf 4.10		z90	40	40	40 —	½
39⅛	33⅛	NiaM pf 3.60		z100	37½	37½	37½	
14	11½	NiasShre 1e		19	12	12	12 +	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	NL Ind 1	10	242	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	
21⅛	15⅛	NLT Cp .64	7	219	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	
25⅛	22⅛	Nicor 2.12	7	67	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	
25⅛	22⅛	Nicor pf1.90		21	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	
84⅛	63⅛	NorfkWn 5	9	104	83⅛	82½	82⅛—	
19⅛	14½	Norlin 1.25	6	25	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	
45⅛	22⅛	Norris 1.40	7	39	42	41½	41⅛	
49⅛	33	NoACoal .90	10	24	45½	44	45½+	1
8⅛	5⅛	NoAmMt 1e	28	36	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
33	19⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	9	54	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	
4	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	7	69	3½	3¼	3¼—	⅛
1⅝	13-16	NoCAir wt		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11	9⅛	NoestU1 1.02	7	319	10⅛	10	10⅛—	
19⅛	16	NindPS 1.40	7	248	17⅛	17	17⅛	
51½	33⅛	NorNGs 1.76	8	300	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛+	
101	93	NoNG pf8.48		250	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
28⅛	23½	NoStPw 1.94	8	555	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	
118	107½	NSP pf10.36		z300	112½	112½	112½—	
79½	76	NSPw pf6.80		z170	77	77	77 +	1
49	45⅛	NSPw pf4.16		z180	47½	46½	47½	
49½	44	NSPw pf4.11		z10	46	46	46 —	2
46	40½	NSPw pf3.60		260	42½	42½	42½	
41⅛	29⅛	NorTel .60	16	127	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛+	
6	3⅛	Northgate E	36	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
39½	22⅛	Northrp 1.40	9	531	39⅛	38⅛	39 +	
59½	35½	Nrthp pf1.45		2	59½	59½	59½+	
34	22	NwstAirl .45	17	156	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	
52⅛	43⅛	NwtBnc 1.70	11	90	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛—	
30⅛	24⅛	NwtEnrgy 2	5	48	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	
30⅛	24⅛	NwtEnr cf 2	5	24	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	
45⅛	32⅛	NwtInd 2.25	4	553	46⅛	44⅛	46⅛+	1⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Nwstind wt		128	24⅛	22⅛	24 +	1½
135	99	Nwind pfC5		6	136	136	136 +	3
101⅛	73	Nwtin pf4.20		61	103⅛	99⅛	103⅛+	4
26⅛	25⅛	NwtP pf2.50		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
12⅛	9½	NwsMutL 1e	14	29	10	9⅛	10	
35⅛	28⅛	NwtSW 1.20	21	25	36	35½	36 +	½
37	25⅛	Norton 1.70	8	48	34⅛	34	34⅛+	1⅛
24⅛	17⅛	NorSim .50b	10	330	20⅛	19⅛	20 +	⅛
54	39½	NortS pf1.60		15	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛+	1⅛
31	14½	NucorCp .32	8	6	29⅛	29⅛	29½—	⅛
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	10	71	10⅛	10	10	
		O						
11⅛	7⅛	Oak Ind .40	15	35	11	10⅛	10⅛—	½
14⅛	12⅛	OakiteP .92	9	13	14	13½	14 +	¼
18	13½	OccidPet 1	12	6250	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	1
8⅛	5⅛	OccidPet wt		575	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
57	47⅛	OccidPt pf 4		70	56½	55⅛	56½+	2¼
58½	46	OccIP pf3.60		230	58⅛	55⅛	57⅛+	2⅛
24¼	20⅛	OccIP pf2.50		54	24⅛	23⅛	24 +	⅛
29⅛	26⅛	OccIP pf2.16		8	29⅛	29	29⅛+	⅛
24	15⅛	Ogden 1.20	5	55	23	22½	22⅛—	⅛
37	25⅛	Ogdn pf1.87		7	35	34½	35	
19⅛	16⅛	OhioEd 1.46	9	139	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
111	103	OhE pf 10.76		z60	109½	108½	108½	
111½	102⅛	OhE pf 10.48		z100	107½	107½	107½+	1⅛
50	44	ObEd pf4.44		z130	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
51½	44⅛	ObEd pf4.40		z50	50	50	50 +	1
45	39½	ObEd pf3.90		z70	41	41	41 —	½
125⅛	116	OhPw pf 14		z10	123	123	123 +	1
83	71½	OhPw pf8.64		z100	80	80	80 +	1
78	69	OhPw pf7.76		z90	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛—	⅛
78⅛	67⅛	OPwB pf7.60		z60	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛+	⅛
77⅛	69⅛	OPwC pf7.60		z110	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
12½	9⅛	OKC Cp .30	5	37	12⅛	12	12⅛	
23½	17⅛	OklaGE 1.44	10	88	18	17⅛	17⅛	
28⅛	23⅛	OklaNG 1.80	8	59	29	28⅛	29 +	⅛
45⅛	38⅛	OlinCp 1.32	8	83	42	41⅛	42 +	⅛
36⅛	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	11	68	33⅛	33½	33⅛+	⅛
14	9⅛	Omark .60	6	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
13½	9	Oneida .76	6	37	12⅛	12	12⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	Opelika 1	6	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
15⅛	13	OrarRk 1.28	6	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	Orange .18b	18	285	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
49⅛	36⅛	OtisElv 2.20	9	70	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛+	⅛
36½	25⅛	OutMar 1.40	9	41	31⅛	31	31⅛+	⅛
19½	12⅛	OutletCo .80	5	5	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	⅛
24⅛	19	OvernitT .9e	8	4	20	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	OverSh .20b	4	88	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
59½	42	OwensCng 1	15	78	54	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
63⅛	51⅛	OwenIll 1.88	9	48	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	Oxirdind .48	5	21	19⅛	19	19 +	⅛
		P - Q						
14⅛	12½	PacAS 1.28a		43	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	
23⅛	20	PacGas 1.88	8	597	20⅛	20⅛	20½	
18⅛	16⅛	PacLtg 1.68	9	113	17½	17⅛	17½	
33⅛	26⅛	PacLm 1.20	17	17	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
33⅛	25⅛	PacPetrl .80	11	43	31⅛	31½	31⅛+	⅛
21⅛	20⅛	PacPw 1.70	9	x113	20⅛	20½	20½	
16⅛	13⅛	PacTT 1.20	8	45	15½	14⅛	15	
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		240	74½	74	74 —	⅛
9⅛	8⅛	PacTIn .80	9	15	9⅛	9⅛	9½+	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	PaineW .30e	4	97	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
17½	12½	PalW pf1.30		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
9½	4⅛	PalmBc .30	5	28	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8½	5⅛	Pamida .10e	7	40	6	5⅛	6	
7⅛	5⅛	PanAm Air		511	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
15⅛	8	Paprcft .66b	7	20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
18⅛	12½	Pargasinc 1	11	52	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛+	⅛
29⅛	17⅛	Parker Drill	7	27	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
34⅛	21⅛	ParHan 1.20	10	15	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	ParkPen .40	9	245	15	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
48⅛	28⅛	Pasco .27c	10	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
13½	7⅛	PatrkP .88t	7	273	13	12⅛	12⅛	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clos. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅛	14⅛	PeabGa .12e	18	107	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	¼
3⅛	1⅛	Penn Cent		89	1⅛	1½	1½	
6⅝	4⅝	PenDix .24b		83	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
60⅝	49⅞	Penney 1.28	15	335	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝+	⅛
21⅛	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	80	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
125½	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z160	121½	120½	121½—	½
112	102½	PaPLt pf 1		z270	109	108	109 +	1
94	82	Pa PL pf8.70		z10	89	89	89	
89½	80⅛	PaPL pf8.40		z140	85	84⅛	85 +	⅜
53	47	PaPL pf4.50		z260	49	48⅝	48½+	¼
37⅝	27½	Pennwlt 1.60	10	61	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝—	¼
56⅝	42	Pennwl pf2.50		3	54	53	53	
26⅛	21	Pennwl pf1.60		7	26½	26⅛	26½+	½
34⅝	19⅛	Pennzoi 1.32	11	925	34⅛	33½	34½+	⅝
42⅝	25½	Pennz pf1.33		2	44	43	44 +	1½
8½	5⅝	PeopDrg .20		3	7½	7⅜	7½	
38⅛	34⅛	PeopleGas 3	7	74	36	35⅝	36 +	⅛
76⅝	69⅝	PepsiCo 2	16	134	75⅝	74½	75⅝+	1⅛
27½	18⅝	PerkElm .28	21	130	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
28	23⅝	Pet Inc 1.60	8	86	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝+	⅝
15	13⅝	Petinc pf 1		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
15	13⅛	Petinc pf.80		21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	PeterPl .08a	9	25	12⅝	12⅛	12½+	⅛
80	67⅝	PetrieSt 1.60	17	12	70⅝	69⅝	70⅝+	1⅛
26	19½	Petrolan .60	7	69	21⅝	20	21⅝+	⅜
25⅝	20⅝	Petrim 2.55e		4	24½	24⅝	24½+	⅜
31	25⅝	Pfizer .84	13	399	29⅝	28⅝	29 —	⅛
45⅝	34⅝	PhelpD 2.20	21	194	43½	43	43½+	⅛
17⅝	14⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	8	279	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
99⅝	99⅝	PhilE pf9.52		z180	99½	99⅝	99½	
99	84⅝	PhilE pf9.50		z20	96	96	96	
90⅝	78	PhilE pf8.75		z350	87½	86½	86½—	2¼
51	41⅝	PhilE pf4.68		z10	47½	47½	47½+	½
47	39⅝	PhilE pf4.40		z50	45	45	45 —	1½
40⅝	36	PhilE pf3.80		z100	39	39	39 +	¾
15½	12⅝	PhilaSub .80	7	52	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
59⅝	50⅝	PhilMorr 1	14	533	53⅝	53	53½+	½
7⅝	3⅝	Phillips Ind		35	6⅝	6¼	6⅝—	
11½	6⅛	Philpind pt		1	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
64⅝	49½	PhilPet 1.80	13	620	64⅝	63½	64	
12⅝	7⅝	PhilVnH .60	8	22	9½	9	9 —	⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Pickwick .32	9	40	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
17⅝	15	PiedNG 1.44	6	60	15⅝	15	15 —	⅛
8⅝	4½	Pier 1 Imprt		53	6	5⅝	5⅝—	
44⅝	33¼	Pillsbury 1	12	82	36¼	36	36¼—	
36⅝	27⅝	Pioneer 1.20b	10	54	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+	
18	13½	PitneyB .68	8	432	16½	16	16⅛—	
23⅝	17⅝	PittFrg .80b	6	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	
46⅝	31	Pittstn .80a	9	598	47⅝	46⅝	47 +	
31⅝	28⅝	PizzaHt .06e	14	147	29⅛	28⅞	29 +	
4⅝	3	Plan Resrch	7	19	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
5	2⅝	Playboy .12	27	51	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
16⅝	11½	Plessey .96e	6	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	
7⅝	5⅝	PNB MR .40	29	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
42⅝	31⅝	Polaroid .32	28	x1328	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝+	1⅛
14	9⅝	Ponderosa	20	126	10⅝	10	10⅝+	⅛
24⅝	17½	PopeTa .70	10	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	
22⅝	19⅝	Portec	11	27	22	21½	22 +	½
20	16⅝	PortGE 1.64	7	x165	19⅝	19⅝	19½+	½
112	102	PoG pf 11.50		y150	107½	107½	107½+	¼
27½	26⅝	PortG pf2.60		x1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
65	48¼	Portich 1.50	13	53	59¼	58⅝	59 +	¼
13⅝	11⅝	PotmEl 1.16	11	161	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
58	53½	PotEl pf5.50		z200	56	56	56 +	⅛
49½	42	PotEl pf4.50		z30	48½	48½	48½+	1⅛
56⅝	35	PPG Ind 2	10	189	56½	56	56⅛—	⅛
15	10⅝	Premier .40	8	22	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
58⅝	27	Proler 1.40	8	13	47	46⅝	47 +	¼
9⅝	5½	PSA Inc		38	7⅝	7	7½	
17⅝	14⅝	PSvCol 1.20	8	99	15⅝	15½	15⅝—	⅛
20⅝	17⅝	PSvEG 1.80	8	161	19	18⅝	18⅝	
119½	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z250	116¼	116	6¼	
03	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z10	100½	100½	100½+	1⅛
98	76⅝	PSEG pf8.08		z280	83½	83½	83½—	¼
89½	76	PSEG pf7.80		z100	82½	82½	82½+	⅝
85	75	PSEG pf7.70		z60	80	80	80 —	1
83	71½	PSEG pf7.52		z2000	79¾	79¾	79¾+	1⅛
58½	52	PSEG pf5.28		z140	56	56	56	
27⅝	25	PSEG pf2.43		16	25⅝	25	25 —	⅛
16	14½	PSEG pf1.40		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅝
27⅝	23⅝	P Svcln 1.92	10	214	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
43	39	PSInd pf3.50		z80	42	41½	41½—	1½
13⅝	12	PSInd pf1.08		z1000	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
21⅝	18⅝	PSvNH 1.80	7	36	21	20⅝	20⅝+	⅝
29⅝	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z1150	28⅝	27⅝	28 +	⅛
20⅝	17⅝	PSvNM 1.36	8	32	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
6	4	Pubickr Ind		18	4⅝	4	4½	
4⅝	2⅝	Pueblo Int		55	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	2⅝	PuerRl Cem		2	4	4	4	
30½	25⅝	PugSPL 2.36	7	43	29½	29⅝	29½	
37	27⅝	Pullmn 1.20	9	33	33½	33⅝	33½—	⅛
17	14½	PurexCp .96	9	153	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3½	Purltn Fash	10	31	4⅝	4	4 —	⅛
45½	32⅝	Purolatr 1.80	11	21	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝—	
28⅝	22⅝	QuakOat .84	14	258	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	
110½	103	QuaO pf9. 6		z1080	106	105½	105½—	
20⅝	15	QuakStO .78	11	175	16⅝	16	16⅝—	
7½	5⅝	Questor .81r	12	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	
		R						
52¼	46½	RalstonPu 1	16	230	52½	51¼	52 +	⅝
6⅝	3⅝	Ramada Inn		371	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7	Rancoin .40	45	33	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
6⅝	5½	Rapid Am		32	5½	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
34⅝	27	Raybest 1.50	6	8	33	32⅝	33 +	⅛
22	15¼	Raymint .56	7	47	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
60⅝	44⅝	Raytheon 1	12	271	60½	59⅝	60⅝+	⅝
29	16⅝	RCA 1	17	853	28⅝	27⅝	28 +	⅛
49¼	32	RCA cvpf 4		9	68½	68	68 —	½
45	38¼	RCA pf 3.50		z30	43¼	43¼	43¼+	1¼
23	16½	ReadBat .40	5	206	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Redman Ind		90	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
15⅝	10	ReeceCp .74	11	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
34	22	Reeves 1.80	6	17	29⅝	29½	29⅝+	⅛
18⅝	11⅝	ReichCh .66	8	90	18½	18¼	18¼	
11	7	Reliab St .64	6	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅝
33⅝	18	RelianEl 1	13	110	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
92	51½	Relian pf 3		7	91½	91	91 —	1
58	34	Relia pf1.68		1	58½	58½	58½+	½
13⅝	6	Relian Grp		59	12½	12	12 —	⅛
19	8½	RelGrp pfC		10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
26	12	RelGrp pfB		2	22⅝	22½	22½	
9⅝	6⅝	Republic Cp	11	12	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
15⅝	10	RepFinS .80	7	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
40⅝	27⅝	RepStl 1.60	12	87	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝+	⅝
13½	7⅝	ResrvOil .16	9	1386	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝+	⅝
21⅝	17½	RevcoDS .22	14	48	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Revr Copp		77	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
81⅝	68⅝	Revlon 1.60	18	192	80½	79⅝	80⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Rexham .24	8	42	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
38½	20½	Rexnrd 1.20	9	165	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝+	⅛
56	32⅝	Reyn pf2.36		4	56½	56½	56½+	⅝
68⅝	58	Reynln 3.08	8	247	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝—	⅝
80	62½	Reyin pf2.25		11	68	67½	67½—	⅛
41⅝	22½	ReynMet 1	10	151	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝+	⅛
86	56½	ReyM pf4.50		10	85½	85½	85½	
15⅝	8⅝	RayrSe .40e	6	25	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
3⅝	9⅝	Richardsn 1	17	9	12⅝	12	12⅝	
26⅝	21⅝	RichMer .44	12	61	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
17⅝	10½	Richmnd .80	13	155	16⅝	15⅝	16 +	⅝
20⅝	14⅝	RiegelTex 1	7	69	16	15⅝	15⅝	
84⅝	15	RioGran .60	8	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
13⅝	9½	RioGr pf.80		24	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20⅝	14½	RHeAld .24	15	108	17	16½	17	
23½	13⅝	Robshaw .90	12	45	20⅝	20	20⅝	
27½	21	Robrtsn 1.50	4	9	24	23⅝	24 +	⅝
2⅝	5½	Robins .28a	9	352	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5½	RochG 1.28b	8	19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
5⅝	12⅝	RochTel .88	9	58	13⅝	12⅝	13	
13⅝	16⅝	Rockowr .64	7	131	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅝
33⅝	23⅝	Rockwilnt 2	10	81	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝+	¼
81	57	Rklnt pf4.75		1	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝+	⅝
76⅝	58	RohmH 1.28	29	19	64⅝	64	64⅝+	⅝
8¼	4	Rohr Ind		82	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝+	⅛
27⅝	20	Rollins .36	16	39	29	28⅝	28	
5	4	Ronson Cp		15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
20⅝	16½	Roper 1.20		20	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
35	27⅝	RorerA .94	9	370	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
31⅝	23	Rosario .40b	14	20	29⅝	29¼	29¼—	½
34	22⅝	Rowan .28	5	30	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝+	⅛
23⅝	16½	RoyCCol .72	10	104	18⅝	17½	18⅝+	⅛
50⅝	41⅝	RoylD 3.26e	5	332	48⅝	48	48⅝—	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Roylind .10e	6	60	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
9	4⅝	RTE Cp .16b	18	13	8⅝	8	8⅝—	⅛
29⅝	24	Rubbrm .40	16	25	26½	26½	26½	
24½	16½	Rucker .20	5	125	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
14½	10⅝	RussTog .76	6	75	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
13	9	Ryder Sys	12	451	10⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
		S						
47½	35	SabineR .60	12	37	47	46	47 +	⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Safeard Ind	9	23	3½	3⅝	3½	
48⅝	39⅝	SafewyStr 2	8	106	41½	41⅝	41½	
15	8	SagaCp .28	10	50	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	14	87	47⅝	47	47⅝+	⅛

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13⅛	11	StJoLtP 1.12	10	11	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
37⅛	23⅛	StLSaF 2.50	11	123	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛+	2⅛
13	9⅛	StPaulS .56a		110	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	10	349	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛+	½
9⅛	6⅛	Salant .24b	6	9	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	9	112	13⅛	13½	13½	
14⅛	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	15	46	9⅛	9½	9½	
9⅛	7⅛	SJuanR .99t	6	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
39⅛	30⅛	SFeInd 1.80	8	424	37½	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	SFeInd pf.50		10	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	
33⅛	20⅛	SaaFeInt .30	10	313	33	31⅛	33 +	
4½	3⅛	Sant RlEst		102	3⅛	3½	3½	
9⅛	8	SavEIP .90e	4	30	8⅛	8½	8½—	
12⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		23	12⅛	12⅛	12½+	
6⅛	3⅛	Sav A Stop	44	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	7	SavOnDr .20	10	36	8⅛	7⅛	8 +	
3⅛	6⅛	SavinB Mch		75	11⅛	11	11 —	
9⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind	8	111	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
3⅛	1	SCA Svc		75	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	
8	3	Schaefer Cp		18	6	5⅛	5⅛—	
58⅛	47½	SchergPl .86	20	179	52½	52	52 —	
21	16⅛	SchlitzBr .68	14	102	18	17⅛	18 +	
85⅛	70	Schlumb .80	21	234	85⅛	84½	85⅛—	
18⅛	11½	SCM Cp .80	6	137	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	
16⅛	11½	SCOA In .70	5	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .36	7	36	5⅛	5½	5⅛+	
29⅛	18	ScotFet 1.20	10	25	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	
19⅛	13⅛	ScottFor .84	6	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .68	11	202	22⅛	21⅛	22	
10⅛	7⅛	Scottys .10	15	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	
8⅛	14	ScovilMfg 1		38	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	
43⅛	29⅛	Scovil pf2.50		2	40	39⅛	39⅛+	
	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	13	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	Scudd pf.83e		8	8½	8½	8½	
29⅛	4½	Sea Cont .30	4	40	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	
38⅛	20½	SeabCL 1.60	7	218	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	SeabWA .221		36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
31⅛	25	Seagram .80	12	30	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	
7⅛	4⅛	Seagrv .06e	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	14	SealdPw .80	7	25	19	18⅛	18⅛	
8	⅛	SearleG .52	9	460	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	
7⅛	61½	Sears 1.60a	18	826	64⅛	64	64⅛+	
5⅛	2⅛	Seatrain Lin	40	227	5⅛	5½	5⅛—	
35⅛	27	Sedcoinc .18	8	48	34⅛	34½	34⅛—	
6⅛	4⅛	SvcCpInt .12	4	93	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
6	1⅛	Servomt .76	7	37	15	14½	14⅛+	
10⅛	5⅛	Shakspre .32	7	19	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	
8⅛	1⅛	Shapell .10	8	x11	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛+	
48	47⅛	ShellOil 2.80	8	298	69	67⅛	69 +	
14⅛	1⅛	ShellrGl .60	5	80	13	11⅛	18 +	
9⅛	15⅛	ShlGl pf1.40		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	
23	1⅛	ShlGl pf1.35		6	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	
41⅛	33⅛	SherwW 2.20	13	81	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛—	
7[illegible]	58⅛	Shr W pf4.40		z10	63⅛	60⅛	63⅛+	
1⅛	9⅛	SierraPac 1	8	43	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22⅛	5⅛	Signal .90b	11	176	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	
40⅛	32	SignodeCp 1	16	57	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛+	
8⅛	5	SimPrec .14	8	37	7	6⅛	6⅛—	
24⅛	9⅛	Simm .88a	14	11	21⅛	21	21	
23⅛	1⅛	SimpPat .50	12	475	13⅛	13	13 —	
22	4⅛	Singer Co		522	22⅛	21½	21⅛	
44⅛	24½	Singr pf3.50		7	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	

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48	19⅛	Skaggs .50	11	122	21⅛	21⅛	21½—	½
75⅛	66	Skelly 1.60a	9	4	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	Skil Corp	8	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .24	43	183	17⅛	17½	17⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	SmithAO .60		41	15⅛	15½	15⅛—	½
38⅛	28⅛	SmithInt .36	9	134	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
74	58½	SmithKline 2	16	80	70	69⅛	70 +	⅛
20	15⅛	Smucker .80	9	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
6⅛		SolaBas .80	7	23	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Sonesta Int		4	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	8⅛	SonyCp .02e	28	539	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
35⅛	27⅛	SooLin 2.45e	7	6	33½	33	33⅛+	⅛
27⅛	9⅛	SOS Con .40	6	32	12⅛	11⅛	12 +	⅛
8	15⅛	SCarEG 1.32	8	59	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
30	26	SCEG pf2.50		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SoJerin 1.56		9	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
31⅛	9⅛	Soutdwn .60	6	56	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	
15⅛	21⅛	Sdwn pf1.80		19	23	22⅛	22⅛—	
4⅛	9⅛	SoestBk .40b	10	40	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	
	5	SoestPS .891	10	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅛	18⅛	SoCalE 1.68	6	404	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	
14⅛	13⅛	SouthCo 1.40	7	991	14⅛	14½	14⅛—	
37⅛	27⅛	SoInGE 2.40	7	11	34	33⅛	33⅛—	
16	48⅛	SoNRes 1.46	7	75	54	53⅛	54 —	
38⅛	27⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	9	14	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	
38⅛	30	Sou Pac 2.24	8	175	34⅛	34	34⅛+	
42⅛	35⅛	SouRy 2.32	11	170	60	59	59 —	
6⅛	91⅛	SouRy pfA 3		15	61	61	61 —	1⅛
6⅛	5½	Sou Ry pf.50		19	6	5⅛	5⅛—	
36½	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	9	7	34⅛	33⅛	34 +	
26⅛	21	Southlnd .50	12	60	23⅛	23	23½+	
13⅛	6⅛	SpectFor .20	23	41	10⅛	10	10⅛+	
13⅛	6⅛	Sprague El		167	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	
15⅛	10	SperryHut 1	8	103	15⅛	15	15	
15⅛	10⅛	Spring M .75	11	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	
29	20⅛	SquarD 1.10	17	126	27⅛	27½	27⅛+	
38⅛	28⅛	Squibb .90	15	161	33	32½	32⅛+	
31⅛	24⅛	StaleyMfg 1	6	897	25⅛	25½	25⅛—	
23⅛	21⅛	StPoor 1.92a		x14	22⅛	22½	22⅛	
40⅛	32⅛	StBrand 1.14	15	59	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛+	1⅛
50⅛	46	StdBr pf3.50		x100	49	48½	49 +	1
49⅛	37⅛	StBPaint .40	22	159	40½	39⅛	40⅛+	½
38	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	932	37⅛	37⅛	37½	
53	40⅛	StOilInd 2.30	9	397	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	⅛
79⅛	61⅛	StOilOh 1.36	21	519	72	71⅛	71⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	StdPress .40		19	8	7⅛	7⅛	
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	33	9	6	5⅛	5⅛—	
16⅛	9⅛	Standex .70	8	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	
33⅛	21	StanWk 1.04	10	15	31	31	31 +	
9⅛	6⅛	Stanray .60		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	
28⅛	16⅛	Starrett 1a	6	2	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	
2⅛	1⅛	StaMut Inv		126	2⅛	2	2 —	
12	10⅛	StaMSe 1.05		12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	
48½	44⅛	Stauff Chem	9	152	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛+	
21	15⅛	SterDrug .70	13	676	17⅛	17	17⅛+	
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	6	13	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛+	
16	12⅛	Sterndnt .40	8	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	
26⅛	17⅛	StevenJ 1.20	7	84	20⅛	20	20⅛+	
34⅛	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	8	13	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
26⅛	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	7	57	21	20⅛	21	
62⅛	48⅛	StoneW 2.50	8	48	59½	59	59½+	
15⅛	13½	StoneCon .56	6	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	
21	16	Stop Shop 1	5	40	16⅛	16	16⅛+	

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13½	9	StorTec .471	8	22	11⅛	11	11	
26⅛	15⅛	StorerBdg 1	9	72	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	
15	10⅛	StridRite .80	8	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
48⅛	39⅛	StuWor 1.32	7	23	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛+	
36	30⅛	StW pfA1.40		5	34⅛	34½	34⅛+	
6½	3⅛	Suave Shoe	6	53	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	6	22	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	
11⅛	6⅛	SuCrest .30	4	5	9⅛	9½	9½	
23⅛	11⅛	Sun Chm .40		114	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	1⅛
36⅛	26⅛	Sun Co 1.48	7	98	35⅛	34⅛	36⅛	
39⅛	31⅛	SunCo pf2.25		40	39⅛	38⅛	39 —	
28⅛	20⅛	Sunbeam 1	11	54	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	
36	17	Sundstrnd 1	10	424	36	35⅛	35⅛+	
50	35⅛	Sunds pf3.50		5	50	49⅛	49⅛—	
13½	9⅛	SunshMg .36	18	53	12⅛	12	12⅛	
38	24⅛	SupVal 1.10	10	49	37½	36⅛	36⅛—	
203	148	SuprOil 1.80	14	13	179	177	178	
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	49	5⅛	5⅛	5½+	
48⅛	16	Superscpe	6	172	18⅛	18½	18⅛+	
5½	4	Sutro Mtg		33	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛+	
17⅛	10⅛	Swank .88	8	83	17½	17	17½	
22⅛	16⅛	Sybron .84	9	14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	
42½	33⅛	Sybrn pf2.40		1	36½	36½	36½	
7⅛	4⅛	Systron Don		53	5½	5⅛	5+	
		T						
31	23⅛	TaftBrd .80	11	89	32½	31⅛	32⅛+	
5⅛	1⅛	Talcott Nat		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	
10	6⅛	Talley .60	4	53	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	
12	8⅛	Talley pfB 1		9	11⅛	11	11⅛+	
19	15⅛	TampEl 1.12	8	27	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	
47⅛	26½	Tandy Corp	11	474	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛—	
21⅛	13½	Tandycrft	8	234	15⅛	15½	15½—	
12⅛	5⅛	Tappan .20		15	9½	9⅛	9½	
46½	18	Technicr .15	23	389	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛—	
7	4⅛	Technicolr	9	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	Techincon	14	117	13½	13	13⅛	
63⅛	44½	Tektronx .24	19	30	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛+	
10⅛	5⅛	Telecor .30	8	4	8⅛	8	8 —	
63⅛	22⅛	Teledn 1.43t	9	330	64½	62⅛	64⅛+	2
11⅛	5⅛	Teleprmpt		209	8⅛	7⅛	8	
4⅛	1⅛	Telex Cp	10	115	3⅛	3½	3½—	
31½	26	Tenneco 1.76	7	1135	31⅛	30⅛	31	
115⅛	97½	Tennc pf5.50		11	115	114	114½—	
18⅛	13⅛	TesoroPet 1	6	207	15⅛	15½	15⅛+	
31⅛	25⅛	Tesor pf2.16		95	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	
28	23⅛	Texaco 2	9	1822	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
40⅛	34½	TexComm 1	13	43	40½	40	40½—	
36	28½	TexETr 1.85	8	246	36⅛	36⅛	36½+	
30⅛	27⅛	TxET pf2.87		12	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	
25⅛	24⅛	TxET pf2.40		40	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	
36⅛	29	TexGasTr 2	8	53	37	36⅛	37 +	
35⅛	28	Texsglf 1.20	10	94	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	
15⅛	11⅛	Texasind 1b	11	10	14⅛	14	14⅛	
129⅛	93½	TexInst 1	41	262	125⅛	123⅛	125⅛+	1
8⅛	5⅛	Texas Intl	17	438	7	6⅛	7 +	
21⅛	13⅛	TexOGs .01b	10	425	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	
20⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	16	24	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	
22⅛	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	280	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	
9⅛	5⅛	Texfi Ind		15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	
28½	20⅛	Textron 1.20	10	141	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	
33⅛	26⅛	Textr pf2.08		4	31⅛	31½	31½+	

(Continued on next page.)

Tokyo Exchange

June 22, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	336	Matsu E. Wks.	673
Canon	428	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	144
Dai Nip. Print.	520	Mitsubi Corp.	447
Fuji Bank	331	Mitsui Co.	438
Fuji Photo	598	Mitsukoshi	475
Hitachi	216	Nippon Elec.	192
Honda Motor	753	Sharp	386
C. Itoh	310	Shiseido	1,100
Japan Air L.	1,800	Sony Corp.	2,850
Kaisai El. P.	691	Sumitomo Bk.	332
Kao Soap	573	Taisho Marine	270
Kirin Brewery	382	Takeda Chem.	225
Komatsu	420	Teijin	159
Kubota	337	Tokio Marine	558
Matsu Ind.	702	Toray	151
		Toyota Motor	930

ADVERTISEMENT

THE DAI'EI, INC.
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from July 5, 1976 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 7 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's The Dai'Ei, Inc., each repr. 25 shs., will be payable with Dfls 1,46 net (div. per record-date 2.28.76; gross Yen 7,50 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 28.13 = Dfls. -,26 per CDR.

Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 37,50 = -,34) will be deducted.

After 10.15.76 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 1,38 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY NV.
Amsterdam, June 18, 1976.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

FORSMARKS KRAFTGRUPP AKTIEBOLAG

Stockholm, Sweden

Dfls 75,000,000

The private placement of this 15 year loan with institutional investors in The Netherlands has been arranged by

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

in co-operation with

SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN

June, 1976

$ 15,000,000
Seven year loan

COMPAGNIE MINIERE D'AKOUTA

a uranium mining company owned by

Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique (France)
Empresa Nacional del Uranio S A (Spain)
Overseas Uranium Resources Development (Japan)
Uraniger (Niger)

guaranteed by

Empresa Nacional del Uranio SA (ENUSA)

managed by

Banque Internationale pour le Financement de l'Energie Nucléaire
International Nuclear Credit Bank - BIFEN - INCB

and by

Banque Nationale de Paris
Wobaco Investments Limited

co-managed by

International Energy Bank Limited

and provided by

Banque Internationale pour le Financement de l'Energie Nucléaire - International Nuclear Credit Bank - BIFEN - INCB
Banque Nationale de Paris
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
International Energy Bank Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland, London
World Banking Corporation Limited
World Banking Corporation S A

Ship finance to measure

DEUTSCHE SCHIFFSBELEIHUNGS-BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT HAMBURG

1975

	Dec. 31st, 1974 DM (million)	Dec. 31st, 1975 DM (million)
Business volume	1,230	1,358
Balance total	1,113	1,257
Loans outstanding	1,048	1,200
Bonds	839	1,017
Equity capital	25	25
Free reserves	27	27
Dividend	12%	12 %

2 Hamburg 11 • P.O. Box 11 19 20 • Telephone: (040) 36 25 66 • Telex: 02 14029

Our report 1975 is available upon request.

NYSE Nationwide Trading, June 21 — Closing Prices

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
26	19½	Textr pf1.40		19	24½	24	24	+ ⅜
18⅝	12⅞	Thiokol .70	6	53	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
42½	33	ThomBet .88	23	16	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	
13½	7⅜	Thomln .40b	10	49	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
13⅝	7⅝	ThomJW .50	10	42	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	6¼	ThriftDg .40	10	61	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ½
15⅝	12⅛	Ticor 1	12	71	14⅝	14½	14½	
38½	28½	TidwatM .80	6	15	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	+ ¼
19½	13¼	TigerInt .40	11	505	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
69½	57⅜	TimeInc 2	13	454	61	59	61	+ 2
23	18¼	TimeMir .60	14	24	22	21½	22	+ ¼
53⅝	38¼	Timkn 2.20a	10	91	53½	52⅝	53½	+ 1¼
13⅝	9½	Tish Rlty		80	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ¼
6½	4⅝	TobinP .15e		2	6	6	6	— ¼
14	7⅞	Todd Shipyd		28	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
25⅛	22⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	45	23¾	23⅝	23½	+ ⅛
19¾	10½	TonkaCp .48	6	32	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
8¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	20	2	6½	6⅜	6½	
12⅝	4⅞	Tracor .20		41	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
28⅝	19½	TraneCo .56	9	23	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
35⅝	29	TranUn 1.60	15	40	32½	32	32¼	+ ¼
14⅝	7½	Trans W Air		666	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
16½	11⅝	TWA pf 2		8	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
12¼	8¼	Transam .62	10	427	11⅛	11	11⅛	
22⅝	20⅝	Traninc 1.92		29	22⅞	22½	22¼	+ ¼
14	9½	Transco .80	6	109	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
11¾	8	Transcn .45	11	17	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
12	6⅜	TranOhF .20	5	7	10	10	10	
26¼	16⅝	Tranwy 1.40	8	24	21½	20⅞	21½	
34⅝	25	Travlrs 1.08	12	123	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ¼
40	32¼	Travelr pf 2		3	37	36⅝	37	+ ½
11⅜	6⅜	TRE Corp		143	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.52e		64	20¼	20	20¼	
32⅛	29¼	TriCn pf2.50		10	30¼	30	30	— ¼
2½	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15½	10⅝	Triamind .30	14	32	12½	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
12½	6⅛	Triang Pac		6	11½	11½	11½	
18⅝	15¼	Trinity 1.56	5	58	18¼	17¾	17¾	
30	24¼	Tropican .30	17	540	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
38½	26¾	TRW In 1.40	11	177	38⅛	37⅝	38	
77	58	TRW pf4.50		22	77	76½	76¾	— ¼
86¼	63⅝	TRW pf4.40		2	86	86	86	+ ¼
13½	11⅛	TucsonG .96	8	107	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
15	8⅝	TwenCen .50	6	400	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
17⅝	11½	TycoLab .20	11	38	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	16	Tyler Corp	6	50	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
		U						
29⅞	21¼	UAL Inc .60		328	28	27½	27¾	+ ¼
25¼	20½	UARCO 1.30	6	18	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	13½	UGI Cp 1.40	6	71	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	27	UGI pf2.75		z20	28½	28½	28½	+ 1
15⅝	10⅝	UMC Ind 1	9	41	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
5¼	⅞	UMET Tr		73	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
11¾	7⅝	Unarco .60	6	10	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
37	31⅝	UniILt 1.06e	11	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
10⅞	8½	UnBancp .84	10	112	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅛
67⅞	61⅞	U Camp 1.60	15	89	67⅝	66½	67⅛	+ ⅛
76¼	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	12	409	72	71	71⅞	+ ¾
9⅝	6⅛	Un Commrc		29	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Union Corp	40	1768	10⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— 1
14⅝	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	145	14⅛	13⅞	14	
88	76	UnEl 71pf 8		1	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¾
51½	44	UnEl pf4.50		z50	46⅝	46½	46½	+ ½
29	26¼	UnEl pf2.72		12	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
6	3⅝	Un Fidelity	6	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ¼
54⅝	40⅝	UnOCal 2.10	7	260	54	53	53⅝	— ⅛
70	52½	UOCa pf2.50		34	70	68⅝	69½	
98⅝	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	267	89¾	89	89½	+ ½
15⅝	13⅛	UnPac pf.47		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Uniona Inc		32	2⅛	2	2	
10½	7⅜	Uniroyal .50	10	271	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
82⅜	71	Uniroyal pf 8		z220	79	78	78	
11¼	5⅛	Unit Brands	7	23	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
12	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		5	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	7⅛	UnitCp .97e		355	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
10	5⅛	U FinCal .24	6	17	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
22½	14	UGasP 1.32	4	236	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	+ ½
13⅝	7¼	Un Guarnty	32	61	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
25½	22⅜	U Illum 2.32	6	24	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	9⅝	Unitind .50	7	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Unitin pf.42		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Unitinn .10	7	99	6	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	7	9	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	UnitMM .80		78	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ¼
36	15⅝	Un Nuclr	23	479	36⅝	34⅝	36⅜	+ 1½
3⅛	1⅝	UnitPk Mln		14	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	UnitRefg .48	7	97	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
40⅝	32½	USFidG 2.48	15	138	39¼	38½	38⅞	+ ⅜
19	15	USFaS 1.11e		8	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ¼
25⅝	16⅝	USGyps 1.60	13	192	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅜
10⅝	5¼	US Hom .16	10	478	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
7¼	3⅝	US Ind .20	16	14	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12¼	6⅞	USLeasg .32	6	32	10⅛	9⅞	10	
3⅝	1⅞	US RltyInv		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38½	19⅝	US Shoe 1.05	8	102	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
57½	51	US Steel	10	453	55⅝	55	55½	+ ½
22¼	19⅝	US Tobac 1	11	11	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
34½	30⅝	UnTech 1.20	8	345	34½	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
155⅝	112½	UnTech pf 8		28	156	154¼	154⅝	+ ¼
17	14	UniTel 1.12	8	376	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
2⅞	1¼	UniTel wt		30	1⅞	1½	1⅞	
22½	18¼	UnTI 2pf1.50		10	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
24½	21⅜	UnTel pf1.50		2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .05e	11	40	8⅝	8	8	— ¼
15⅛	11⅜	Univar .56	6	15	13½	13¼	13½	
25	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	19	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	UOP		47	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
48½	37¼	Upjohn .96	17	808	40¼	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	11⅝	USLIFE .36	5	103	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
11½	9⅝	UslifeF .96a		24	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ½
60	46⅝	UtahInt 1a	13	414	60⅝	59¼	60⅛	+ 1⅜
34¼	27⅝	UtahPL 2.80	8	100	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅜
32⅝	29¼	UtPL pf2.80		20	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	
35⅝	19⅝	UV Ind 1b	6	79	35⅝	35	35⅜	+ ⅛
42	24	UV In pf1.26		1	41	41	41	— ½
		V						
9⅛	7⅛	Valleyln .40	5	125	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
17¼	12	Varian .20	13	785	15¼	14	15¼	+ 1
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Venice .20	26	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14¼	12½	VestSe 1.31e		63	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
31	20⅝	Vetco .05e	7	75	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
28⅜	22⅝	VF Cp 1.10	8	319	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	Viacom Int	10	72	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Victor Comp		4	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	7	418	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
95	83	VaEP pf8.84		z80	89	89	89	+ ½
82	72¼	VaEP pf7.72		z10	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ½
56½	49	VaEP pf 5		z70	52	52	52	+ ½
52½	45½	VaEP pf4.80		z10	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
46	41½	VaEP pf4.20		z30	42	42	42	— ½
30⅝	27⅝	VaEP pf2.90		29	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Vornado Inc	5	36	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
20	11½	VSI Corp .68	9	29	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
28	18¾	Vulcan Mtr 1	8	27	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
		W						
26⅝	18⅛	Wachova .76	8	20	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
25	23¼	Wachova wd		17	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
57⅜	39½	Wach pf2.20		2	56	55⅝	56	+ 2
5⅛	2⅝	Wach Rlty		21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
16½	12⅛	Walgreen 1	9	17	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	28⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	10	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
24⅝	18⅝	WallBus .60	9	71	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
20	11½	WallMu .80a	7	10	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	WalMart .08	15	x7	14	14	14	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	WardFd .47t	13	12	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
12½	8⅝	Warnaco .80		72	9⅝	8⅞	9	
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	10	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
25⅛	17⅛	WrnCom .60	33	94	21⅝	21⅛	21½	— ¼
38½	29⅝	WarnerL 1	15	646	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅜
30½	16⅛	Warn S 1.20	14	30	28⅜	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
20	18⅛	WashGs 1.88	9	11	18⅝	18⅛	18½	
15⅝	10⅛	WashNat .80	6	21	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
31½	25¼	WasN pf2.50		4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
18½	12¾	WashStl 1	8	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
22½	19½	WasWat 1.60	9	13	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	WasteM .05a	8	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
35⅝	25	WatkinJ .32	14	54	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .40	13	2	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
19	14½	WayG pf1.60		1	18	18	18	
7	4	Wean Unit	8	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
18¾	13⅞	Wea pf2.20k		5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5½	Weathrd .40	9	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Webb Del E	11	51	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
26	19⅛	WelsMkt .72	9	6	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
24⅝	15⅝	WellsFrgo 1	9	x453	24½	23¾	24⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	WellFM .13e		16	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	WescoF .70	7	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
56	47½	WPP pf4.50		z100	52	52	52	+ 1½
42⅛	33½	WstPtPep 2	7	17	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ¼
11⅞	9½	WnAirL .40a	31	109	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
23⅝	17¼	WnBnc 1.40	7	196	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅜
15½	11⅛	WnNorA .40	4	45	13½	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6	Wn Pac Ind	8	180	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12¼	WnPubl .80b	6	43	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	15¼	WUnion 1.40	8	111	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
52⅞	44	WnUn pf4.60		4	51	50½	51	+ ½
17½	13	WestgEl .97	7	1025	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.30	10	39	42	41½	42	+ ½
25¼	16⅝	Weybrg 1.36	6	3	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ½
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	30	494	47	45⅝	47	+ ⅛
66⅝	55¼	Weyr pf2.80		13	64½	64	64½	+ ¼
22⅝	18	WheelFr .60	11	38	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
23⅝	16⅝	WheelPit Stl		74	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
49	44¼	WhelPit pf 5		z60	46	46	46	— 1⅛
34⅝	24⅛	Whirlpol .80	14	30	28¼	27½	28⅛	+ ½
25½	18½	WhiteCons 1	6	177	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	34⅝	WhitC pfC 3		4	36	36	36	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	White Mot		232	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	4⅝	Whiting 1.30	6	11	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
6⅞	3	Whittaker	15	210	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Wickes .25r		30	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
6¼	4	WiebdtSt .28	7	5	6	6	6	
29	20	WillmsCos 1	6	275	23⅝	22⅞	23	— ¼
7½	5⅛	WilshrO .12e	8	x28	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
41⅝	36½	WinnDx 1.44	14	61	38¼	37⅝	38¼	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	Winnebago		319	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
30	24¼	WiscEIPw 2	10	41	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
104	99	WisE pf8.90		z30	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¾
90	84¾	WisE pf7.75		z30	86½	86	86	
19⅝	17	WisGas 1.70	9	39	17⅝	17½	17½	
17⅝	16¼	WiscPL 1.52	8	25	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
18½	15⅝	WiscPS 1.38	8	20	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
29½	20½	Witco 1.40	9	155	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	WolvrW .10e	8	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19½	13	Wometco .66	8	21	17½	17	17	— ⅜
10⅛	5½	WoodCp .10e	2	18	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
22½	13⅝	WoodPet .30	8	128	23	22⅛	22¾	+ ⅜
27⅜	20¼	Wolwth 1.20	6	171	23	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
39¼	31¼	Wolw pf2.20		3	34	33½	34	+ ½
6¼	4	World Airw	9	14	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
77¾	64⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	8	77½	76¾	77¼	+ ¼
10⅝	5⅝	Wurltzer .20	7	19	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Wylain .60	18	71	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Wyly Corp		369	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
		X						
68¾	48¼	XeroxCp 1	19	1288	60⅛	58¾	59⅞	+ ½
11⅛	7½	Xtra Inc	81	73	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
		Y						
11⅜	6¼	Yates Ind		31	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13	9⅛	YngSDr .15j	75	7	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
		Z						
25⅛	16¼	ZaleCorp .80	7	34	18⅝	18½	18¼	+ ¼
14⅝	11¼	Zapata .30b	4	67	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
9½	5⅝	Zayre Corp	6	85	7½	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
40⅝	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	19	890	34¼	33⅜	34	+ ⅜
14⅝	9⅝	Zurnind .40	10	63	12½	12⅛	12⅝	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Amex Nationwide Trading, June 21 — Closing Prices

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11¼	7	AAR Co .30	19	115	11⅛	10½	10¾	— ½
8¼	4⅝	AAV Cos .32	5	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
2⅝	1⅝	Acme Prec	5	11	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Action .20c	5	12	6	6	6	
5⅝	2	Adam Russl	10	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	AdobeOil .16	18	36	11⅞	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	A&EPlast P	5	26	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
2	1	Aegis Corp	8	9	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
8¼	4⅝	AeroFlo .15e	4	5	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
3½	1⅝	Aeronca Inc	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3¼	1½	AffilCap .08f		16	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Affil Hsp .24	6	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Affil Pub .48	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	After Six .20	5	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	3	Aiken Ind	8	3	4	4	4	
6¼	4⅝	Alaska Airl	3	15	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅝	Alcolac .15a	7	37	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
7⅛	4¼	Alleghy Airl		48	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
26½	20⅞	AllegA pfC 3		4	25¾	25⅝	25⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	AllegA wtO		1	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1	AllegA wtN		8	1½	1½	1½	
7⅛	5¼	AllianI .36e	3	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2	1	AlldArt Ind		61	1⅛	1	1	
31	18¼	AlldThr 1.60	6	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
2⅝	1	Alpha Ind		10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Altamil .10a	6	2	5⅛	5	5	
2	11-16	Altec Corp	14	23	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15-16	¼	Altec Cp wt		18	½	⅜	½	+1-16
11⅞	8½	AlterFds .50	7	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
48½	43½	Alcoa pf3.75		z50	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅛
14¼	7⅝	AMAX wt		41	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅜
4⅝	2½	Am Agronco		22	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
4⅝	1¾	Am Fletch		9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11¼	6⅛	A GarFd .34		4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Amint Pict	4	11	5	4⅝	5	
4⅝	3	A Israel .11r	4	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅝	11	AMaizeA .40	4	21	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	AMaizeB .40	4	15	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
51⅝	36	Am Mf 2.70e	5	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅜
6½	3⅛	AmMot Inns		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
34	30	AmPetrof 2		6	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
9	4⅛	A Precs .20a	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	A SafEq .111	4	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15	10⅛	AmScIE .04e	19	22	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	AmTec .05a		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅞	AmUtiS .69e		15	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	9	AMIC Corp	8	40	12	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Anglo C .12a	7	18	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅛	Anken .20	11	10	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Anthony .19f	5	6	7⅛	7	7	
3¼	1½	Appild Data	8	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24½	17⅛	Aquit Ca .30	17	6	22¾	22½	22¾	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	Ariz CL .10e	26	18	5⅛	5	5	
18½	10	ArminCp .12	4	36	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3¼	Arrow Elect	7	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5½	4	Arundel		5	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16¼	7⅛	Asamera .25	11	122	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
12⅞	9	AshlOC .20a	10	2	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	¾	Askin Svc	5	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6¼	3⅛	Atalanta	3	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	
1⅞	⅞	ATI Inc		2	1	1	1	
3⅝	½	Atl Richf wt		2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
6¼	4⅝	Atlas CM B	12	111	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Atlas Cp wt		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
16½	12⅞	AusatInc .15	18	4	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
15⅛	11⅛	Austral Oil	14	349	14	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
11⅛	6⅝	AutoTrn .70f	12	18	8⅞	8	8⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Auto Skis		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Automat Rad	8	25	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
44½	37	AutoSw .88	13	3	39	39	39	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	AVC Cp .40	3	3	12	12	12	— ⅛
4	2	AVEMC .16	7	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12	4⅝	AVX Cp .12a	15	129	13⅝	11½	12⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Aydin Cp	9	10	4	3⅝	4	
		B						
10	6	BadgrMt .50	9	4	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	BakerM .15t	10	1	4⅝	4½	4½	
13	9⅛	BaldorEl .20	7	7	10⅛	10	10	
6⅝	5	BaldwS .32e		2	4	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
16½	12⅞	BanFd 1.15e		12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	BangPun wt		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11⅝	6¼	BanstrCh Li	6	30	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Banner .06	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	BarcoCa .12	8	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9	6⅝	Barnwl .05e	27	14	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	BarryR .03e	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10	5⅝	BarryWr .44	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅛	2½	Barth Sp .20	10	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Baruch Fost	12	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

NEW YORK, June 22.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*1.10	*65
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*1.50	*75½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.38	36½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt) ton	1.12	2.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	82-83	69-70
Lead spot, lb	.33	19
Copper elec., lb	70⅝	60⅝-65
Tin (Straits), lb	3.9238	3.40⅝
Zinc, E. St. L. basis lb	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y. oz	4.900	4.485
Gold N Y. oz	126.80	162.5
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	859.9	732.7

* Nominal.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES
June 22, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	13.05	13.05	12.66	12.67	13.01
Sep	13.46	13.50	13.10	13.15	13.50
Oct	13.66	13.68	13.39	13.44	13.71
Mar	13.86	13.86	13.55	13.69	13.88
May	13.81	13.81	13.61	13.72	N13.85
Jul	13.86	13.86	13.63	N13.72	N13.85
Sep	13.88	13.71	13.60	13.70	N13.85
Oct	13.76	13.77	13.58	13.70	13.83

Sales: 4,960.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	98.25	100.00	98.25	99.35S	97.00
Sep	94.25	95.75	94.05	95.30S	93.80
Dec	84.75	86.25	84.55	85.80S	83.75
Mar	79.90	81.40	79.80	80.90S	79.00
May	76.30	78.00	76.30	77.55S	75.50
Jul	73.65	75.00	73.45	74.55S	72.70
Sep	71.20	72.25	71.00	72.28S	70.45

Sales: 1,713.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	72.00	72.00	71.80	71.90S	71.30
Jul	72.00	72.30	71.70	72.00S	71.40
Sep	73.20	73.50	72.90	73.20S	72.60
Dec	75.10	75.30	74.70	75.00S	74.40
Jan	75.60	75.60	75.30	75.50S	74.90
Mar	76.40	76.50	76.10	76.20S	75.70
May	77.30	77.40	76.90	77.10S	76.50
Jul	77.90	78.00	77.70	77.80S	77.20

Sales: estimated 4,500.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	492.50	495.00	489.10	491.50S	487.30
Aug	496.50	496.50	496.50	493.30S	489.00
Sep	497.00	499.00	492.50	495.10S	490.80
Dec	506.00	506.50	500.10	502.30S	498.00
Jan	508.00	508.60	502.50	505.00S	500.50
Mar	513.00	513.80	507.50	510.00S	505.40
May	517.00	518.50	513.00	515.10S	510.60
Jul	523.00	520.00	513.80	520.40S	515.90
Sep	528.00	529.50	527.00	526.00S	521.40

Sales: estimated 9,099.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	5.10	5.15	5.10	5.10	5.14
Mar	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.14	6.14
Apr	6.81	6.85	6.80	A6.83	6.81
May	7.90	7.91	7.90	7.90	7.96

Sales: 167.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	54.80	54.80	54.00	B53.75	B54.70
Sep	54.90	54.90	54.10	54.20	B54.90
Nov	55.90	55.90	55.50	B55.30	B55.95
Jan	57.10	57.10	56.10	B56.30	B57.05
Mar	57.70	58.25	57.90	B57.40	B58.15

Sales: 115.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	126.00	126.00	125.30	125.20S	126.40
Jul	125.80	125.80	125.80	125.30S	126.70
Aug	126.80	127.00	126.00	126.00S	127.20
Oct	128.50	128.50	127.50	127.30S	128.70
Dec	130.00	130.00	128.90	128.90S	130.20
Feb	131.70	131.80	131.00	130.60S	131.80
Apr	133.20	133.50	132.70	132.30S	133.50
Jun	135.10	135.70	134.40	134.00S	135.20
Aug	137.10	137.10	136.70	135.70S	136.90
Oct	138.60	138.60	137.60	137.40S	138.60

Sales: 2,017.

June 21, 1976

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	74.90	77.20	14.85	B77.20	75.20
Oct	75.10	77.50	75.10	B77.50	75.50
Dec	73.05	75.30	72.90	75.30	73.30
Mar	71.80	73.90	71.80	B73.90	71.90
May	69.90	71.87	69.90	B71.87	69.87
Jul	67.00	69.37	57.00	B69.37	67.37
Oct	65.00	66.65	65.00	B66.65	64.65
Dec	62.30	63.70	63.00	63.70	62.00

Sales: 4,250.

CHICAGO FUTURES
June 22, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	3.71	3.78	3.65	3.67	3.69
Sep	3.82	3.87	3.75	3.75	3.78½
Dec	3.95	4.00	3.88	3.91	3.91½
Mar	4.06	4.10½	3.99	4.02	4.03

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	3.05	3.08	3.01	3.05	2.99½
Sep	2.99	3.02	2.94	2.97	2.93½
Dec	2.92	2.92½	2.85⅛	2.88	2.87¼
Mar	2.99	3.00½	2.93½	2.95½	2.95½
May	3.01½	3.05	2.98¼	2.99	2.99¾

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	6.48	6.56½	6.43	6.56	6.36½
Aug	6.57	6.59½	6.46	6.59¼	6.39½
Sep	6.58	6.83	6.52	6.63	6.43
Nov	6.66	6.69½	6.57½	6.69½	6.49½
Jan	6.67	6.73¼	6.63	6.73¼	6.53¼
Mar	6.73	6.81	6.68	6.81	6.61
May	6.75	6.85	6.73	6.85	6.65
Jul	6.78	6.87	6.76	6.87	6.67

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	18.75	19.10	17.85	18.70	18.59
Aug	19.00	19.25S	18.00	18.85	18.70
Sep	19.15	19.40	18.10	19.00	18.85
Oct	19.30	19.50	18.25	19.15	19.05
Dec	19.60	19.80	18.60	19.35	19.37
Jan	19.85	19.90	18.60	19.35	19.45
Mar	20.05	20.10	18.90	19.60	19.60
May	20.15	20.25	19.00	19.75	19.77
Jul	20.25	20.25	19.20	19.90	19.90

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	201.00	204.00	197.00	198.80	197.30
Aug	199.00	205.00	197.50	199.00	196.80
Sep	199.00	203.00	197.00	198.50	196.50
Oct	199.00	202.90	198.00	198.50	196.20
Dec	198.00	202.50	197.00	198.00	195.50
Jan	197.00	202.50	197.00	197.50	195.50
Mar	199.00	204.00	198.00	199.00	195.00
May	204.00	204.00	199.00	199.00	195.00
Jul	198.00	201.00	198.80	200.50	195.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	495.00	499.50	492.50	493.50	494.00
Jul	498.00	499.00	493.50	494.00	494.00
Aug	496.00	499.50	492.10	494.00	494.50
Oct	499.00	501.50	494.50	495.50	496.30
Dec	504.50	506.50	499.50	501.00	501.50
Feb	510.00	511.50	505.00	506.50	506.00
Apr	515.00	516.50	510.20	510.50	511.50
Jun	520.00	521.50	516.00	516.00	516.00
Aug	525.50	525.50	521.00	521.00	521.00
Oct	530.00	532.00	526.50	526.50	526.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	43.25	43.30	42.50	42.90	43.80
Oct	44.78	44.70	44.00	44.22	45.32
Dec	46.10	46.10	45.10	45.50	46.40
Feb	46.00	46.00	45.18	45.40	46.25
Apr	46.20	46.20	45.30	45.40	B46.30
Jun	46.70	46.70	46.10	46.20	46.70

Sales: Aug 6,030; Oct 2,709; Dec 1,035; Feb 222; April 44; June 18.

Open interest: June 48; Aug 16,321; Oct 8,196; Dec 3,823; Feb 2,180; April 386.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	51.40	51.40	50.50	50.55	51.75
Aug	47.30	47.40	46.30	46.60	47.70
Oct	43.75	43.75	42.42	42.90	43.95
Dec	43.00	43.00	41.75	42.40	43.05
Feb	42.60	42.60	42.00	42.10	A42.47
Apr	41.45	41.45	40.75	A40.90	A41.27
Jun	42.75	42.80	41.90	B42.45	A42.90
Jul	42.65	43.65	42.10	B42.20	A42.60

Sales: July 2,181; Aug 2,218; Oct 935; Dec 297; Feb 63; April 34; June 11.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	54.10	54.20	53.50	53.50	54.85
Aug	54.50	54.50	54.35	54.35	54.50
Sep	57.20	57.30	56.15	56.70	56.90
Oct	—	—	—	B53.70	53.50
Nov	59.20	59.20	48.15	58.90	59.00
Dec	60.75	60.80	59.95	A59.35	A60.[illegible]

Sales: Jul 53; Aug 4; Sep 270; Oct [illegible] Nov 5; Dec 42.

Open interest: June 9; Jul 202; Au[illegible] 44; Sep 11; Oct 3; Nov 272; Dec 721.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	78.90	79.05	77.35	a77.35	[illegible]
Aug	75.50	76.00	74.17	a74.17	[illegible]
Feb	66.90	66.90	65.15	a65.15	[illegible]
Mar	66.75	66.75	65.85	a65.85	[illegible]
May	67.00	67.00	65.10	a65.10	[illegible]
Jul	—	—	—	a66.00	[illegible]

Sales: July 1,760; Aug 1,165; Feb [illegible] March 95; May 11; July 0.

Open interest: July 3,752; Aug 3,74[illegible] Feb 1,578; March 528; May 165; July

B-Bid. A-Asked. N-Nominal.

CHICAGO GOLD (100-troy ounce co[illegible])

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	125.70	125.80	125.70	125.70	[illegible]
Sep	127.30	127.60	126.00	126.50	[illegible]
Dec	129.80	129.80	128.60	128.60	[illegible]
Mar	132.50	132.50	131.10	131.40	[illegible]
Jun	134.90	134.90	134.00	134.00	[illegible]
Sep	137.90	137.90	136.80	136.80	[illegible]

Sales: June 4; Sep 504; Dec 280; March 35; June 8; Sep 2.

London Commodities
June 22, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Aug	186.20	181.50	181.75-182.25	185.50-186[illegible]
Oct	191.50	186	186.25-186.50	190.60-190[illegible]
Dec	193	188	188.25-188.50	192.50-192[illegible]
Mar	193.50	189	189.25-189.50	193.20-193[illegible]
May	192	190	190.05-190.10	193.50-194[illegible]
Aug	193.60	192	190.50-191.50	194.15-194[illegible]
Lots: 3,679.				
COCOA				
Jul	1,280	1,248	1,273½-1,275	1,242-1,2[illegible]
Sep	1,220	1,187	1,219-1,220	1,181-1,1[illegible]
Dec	1,120	1,087	1,118½-1,119	1,079-1,0[illegible]
Mar	1,076	1,041	1,074-1,075	1,035-1,0[illegible]
May	1,034	1,004	1,034-1,035	997-99[illegible]
Jul	1,010	988	1,010-1,011	972-97[illegible]
Sep	959	950	985-989	945-9[illegible]
Lots: 5,387.				
COFFEE				
Jul	1,568	1,558	1,555-1,564	1,575-1,5[illegible]
Sep	1,575	1,545	1,566-1,568	1,586-1,5[illegible]
Nov	1,565	1,535	1,558-1,559	1,575-1,5[illegible]
Jan	1,560	1,530	1,555-1,556	1,552-1,5[illegible]
M..	1,552	1,540	1,549-1,553	1,560-1,5[illegible]
May	1,550	1,545	1,550-1,553	1,560-1,5[illegible]
Jul	1,547	1,545	1,547-1,549	1,557-1,5[illegible]
Lots: 2,666.				

London Metals Market
June 22, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	892 - 893	881 - 882
3 months	924.50 - 925	913 - 914
Cathodes: spot	882 - 883	872 - 873
3 months	914 - 914.50	903 - 905
Tin: spot	4,465 - 4,470	4,380 - 4,39[illegible]
3 months	4,605 - 4,610	4,530 - 4,53[illegible]
Lead: spot	270.25 - 271.25	269.50 - 27[illegible]
3 months	281.50 - 281.75	280 - 280[illegible]
Zinc: spot	421.75 - 422	420.50 - 421[illegible]
3 months	438 - 438.50	437 - 437[illegible]
Silver: spot	275.30 - 276	271 - 271[illegible]
3 months	284.20 - 284.30	279.80 - 279[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe
Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102¼	103¼
Ashland 8-87	96	97
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101	102
Aust-Swiss ?-87	92½	93½
BFCE 9-82	101	102
BFCE 8⅝-83	99½	100½
B.N.P. 9½-81	103	104
Borregaard 8⅞-86	96¼	97¼
British Gas 9-81	100¼	101¼
Broken Hill 10-90	102	103
Broken Hill 9½-81	102¼	103¼
Carrier 8-87	93⅜	94⅜
CNE 9¼-85	99¾	100¾
CN Rhône 10-80/8	103½	104½
Cons Food 7½-91	90¼	91¼
Conoco 8-86	98½	99½
Conl Tel 8¼-86	99⅝	100⅝
Copen Tel 8½-86	97⅛	98⅛
Cut Ham 8-87	93¾	94¾
Dana 8-87	93⅝	94⅝
Denmark 9-82	101	102
Denmark 7½-90	86	87
Dow Corn 8½-86	101½	102½
Dupont 7½-78	102¼	103¼
ECS 8¾-81	100⅝	101⅝
ECS 9¼-86	101	102
EIB 9½-85	102	103
Erap 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	103	104½
Esso 7½-78	101	102
Esso 8-86 Nov	100¼	101¼
Eurofima 8½-83	99	100
First Chic 7-80	96½	97½
Gen Mills 8-86	100	101
Gen Mot 8⅝-86	104¼	105¼
Gould 9¾-83	102½	103½
Haas 8⅝-86	101	102
I.D.B.J. 7½-82	101	102
Intl Util 8¼-82	97¾	98¾
Michelin 9¼-86	100	101
Michelin 7½-88	85¾	86¾
Miles 9¼-80	104	105
Modo 9½-83	101¼	102¼
Montreal 9¾-81	103	104
Montreal 9¼-83	101¾	102¾
Motorola 8-87	98¼	99¼
New Brunsw. 9-83	100½	101½
N Zealand 9¼-82	103	104
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89¼	90¼
NorskHyd 9⅝-85	103¼	104¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99½	100½
Norway 9-80	102¾	103¾
Norway 8½-81	100⅞	101⅞
Ontario H 8⅝-86	102½	103½
Oslo 9-88	99¾	100¾
Otis-Elev 8⅝-85	101	102
Owens Corn 9-86	102	103
Pac.Light 9¼-87	103½	104½
Pac.Light 8-88	94	95
Pennwlt 8-87	95½	96½
Prov.Quebec 9-82	101	102
Prov.Quebec 7½-8	91¼	92¼
Ralston 7⅝-87	93¾	94¾
Richardson 8⅝-85	102¼	103¼
S.A.S. 8-85	93	94
Scanraff 8⅝-88	99½	100½
Scott 8⅝-86	101¾	102¾
Seagram 9-83	103	104
SFE 9-83	100¾	101¾
Shell 8-86	98¾	99¾
Shell 7½-87	94½	95½
Skandin 10¼-81	105	107
SNCF 9¼-81	102¾	103¾
St. Ind. 8¾-80	103	104
St. Ind. 8½-88	103	104
S. Handels 9¼-86	101	102
Sybron 8-87	94¾	95¾
Tenneco 7½-79	100	101
Tenneco 7¾-87	92¾	93¾
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	98¾	99¾
Transocean 7½-87	96½	97½
Union Oil 7-79	101	102
Union Oil 7½-87	94⅜	95
Utah 8-87	96	97
Volvo 9½-85	102	103
BroadHale 4¾-87	75	77
Carnation 4-88	77½	79½
Chevron 5-88	116½	118½
Chrysler 4¾-88	60	62
Chrysler 5-88	65½	67½
Conl Tel 5½-88	76½	78½
Comm In 6¼-88	87	89
Dart Ind 4¼-88	77½	79½
EastKodak 4½-88	117	119
Econ Lab 4⅝-87	77	79
Firestone 5-88	89½	91½
Ford 6-86	97	99
Ford 5-88	85½	87½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	84	86
Gen Food 4⅝-82	84	86
Gillette 4¾-82	82½	84½
Gillette 4¾-87	75½	77½
Gould 5-87	98	100
Gulf West 5-88	100	102
Honeywell 6-86	82	84
I.S.E. 6¼-89	79	81
ITT 4¾-87	72	74
Komatsu 7¼-90	104½	106
Matsushita 6¾-90	119	121
Mitsui 7¼-90	101½	103
McDerm 4¾-87	147½	149½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	118½	120½
Nabisco 5¼-88	92	94
Owe Ill 4½-87	103	105
Penney JC 4½-87	79½	81½
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	93	95
R.C.A. 5-88	81	83
Revlon 4¾-87	120½	122½
Revlon 4⅜-87	104	106
Sperry 4¾-88	98	100
Squibb Intl 4½-87	75	77
Texaco 4½-88	77	79
UnCarb 4¾-82	124	126
WarnLam 4¾-87	83	85
WarnLam 4½-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	75½	77½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	80	82
Ashland 5-88	83½	85½
Beatrice 6¼-91	114	116
Beatrice 4½-92	96	98
Borden 6¾-91	104	106
Borden 5-92	96½	98½

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.56	91.15	104.59
Previous	100.52	91.14	104.37

European Gold Markets
June 22, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	125.50	125.20	—0.60
Zurich	125.75	125.25	—0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	127.16	127.13	+0.11

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅝-5¾	3¾-4	1¼-1½	15 -16
1 M.	5 11/16-5 13/16	3¾-4	⅜-⅝	14⅛-14¼
3 M.	6 1/16-6 3/16	4 -4¼	¾-1	13⅝-13⅞
6 M.	6⅞-7	4½-4¾	1 9/16-1 11/16	13⅝-13⅞
1 Y.	7½-7⅝	5 1/16-5 5/16	2½-2¾	13⅝-13⅞

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	97.60	97.80	106.60	95.30
Brussels	119.72	119.14	133.02	117.64
Frankfurt	147.09	146.25	158.66	141.48
London 30	384.80	383.20	430.80	364.70
London 500	169.79	169.74	183.00	161.71
Milan	78.74	78.75	91.17	73.33
Paris	96.90	97.80	112.10	96.90
Sydney	475.51	474.96	475.51	444.73
Tokyo (n)	351.11	353.25	356.11	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4700.85	4739.26	4753.44	4403.06
Zurich	295.90	295.10	304.80	282.50

(n) New (o) Old.

Paris Commodities
June 22, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Aug	1,650	1,600	1,590-1,600	[illegible]
Oct	1,725	1,650	1,655-1,660	[illegible]
Nov	—	—		
Dec			1,655-1,660	[illegible]
Jan			1,645-1,655	[illegible]
Mar	1,720	1,655	1,660-1,665	[illegible]
May			1,660-1,670	[illegible]
Jul			1,665-1,675	[illegible]
Aug			1,665-1,675	[illegible]
Lots: 243.				
COCOA				
Jul			1,040-1,100	+ [illegible]
Sep	1,058	1,038	1,051-1,053	+ [illegible]
Dec	930	915	920- 922	+ [illegible]
Mar	865	—	890- 894	+ [illegible]
May			870- 880	+ [illegible]
Jul			850- 860	+ [illegible]
Lots: 780.				

European Markets
(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	47.10
Albert Heijn	104.20
Algemenbank	309.50
Amrobank	72.90
A'dam	65
Fokker	33
Heineken	147.80
H.V.A.	51
Holl-Am-Li	92.50
Hoogovens	52.40
K.L.M.	109.20
Ntl Nieder.	98.50
Pakhoed	118.30
Philips new	30.90
Robeco	199.50
Rolinco	152.10
Royal Dutch	131.80
Unilever	126.80
Van Ommer	238.20
VerMach	154

Brussels

Arbed	4,070
Brux-Lamb	1,950
Cock Ougrée	828
Electrobel	5,800
GB-Inno-BM	1,750
Hoboken	3,825
Petrofina	5,380
Ph Gevaert	1,160
Soc. Générale	2,340
Solvay	2,580
Un. Minière	1,124

Frankfurt

AEG	89.50
BASF	169.60
Bayer	139.40
Commerzbk	185.50
Cont. Gummi	89.80
Daimler	349
Degussa	177.80
DeutBank	287
DresdeBk	210.90
Hoechst	152.80
Gels Aktien	78.40
Hoesch	56.70
Karstd	395
Kaufhof	243
KHD	164
Lufthansa	96
Mannesmann	395.50
MetalGesell	265
Neckermann	101
RWE new	181.50
Schering	344
Siemens	290
Thyssen	120.20
Veba	124.70
Volkswagen	130

*Ex-Rights.

London

Anglo-Am	2.85
Anglo-Am cp	£22.50
Barclay Bk	2.78
Beecham Gr	3.79
BICC	1.14
Boots	1.28
Bowater	2.02
Brit-Am Tob	3.73
Brit Oxyg	0.62
Brit Pet	6.16
Burmah	0.41
CadburySc	0.46
Chartered	1.50
Coats Patns	1.34
Courtaulds	—
DeBeers D	2.27
Decca Rec	2.48
Distillers	1.48
Dunlop	0.79
E Mottion	2.38
GEC	1.58
FreeStGed	£23 ¾
GKN	3.12
Glaxo Gr	4.05
Gold Fields	[illegible]
Gt Un St	[illegible]
Guinness	[illegible]
Hawker-Sidd	4.5
Hudson Bay	£17 ¼
Imp Chem	3.6
Impa	0.7
Mark & Spen	0.9
MetalBox	2.4
Nichols	0.6
Plessey	0.7
Rand Mines	1.8
Rank Org	1.7
Royal Dutch	£40 ¾
R.T.Z.	2.1
Shell	4.4
Thorn (A)	2.2
Tube Invest	3.3
Union Carb	3.0
Vickers	1.8
War L3½	£25 11
West Deep	£10.0
West Drief	£23 ¼
West Hold	£18.5
West Min	1.9
Woolworth	0.6
ZCI	0.2

Milan

Bastogi	[illegible]
Erba	[illegible]
Erc Marelli	[illegible]
Fiat	[illegible]
Finsider	[illegible]
Generali	[illegible]
IFI	[illegible]
Italgas	[illegible]
Italsider	[illegible]
LaRinas	[illegible]
Montedis	[illegible]
Olivetti	[illegible]
Pirelli	[illegible]
Snia Visco	[illegible]
Terni	[illegible]

Paris

Air Liquide	[illegible]
Alimentaire	[illegible]
BSN	[illegible]
Carrefour	[illegible]
Cim Lafarge	[illegible]
Citroën	[illegible]
Cie Bancaire	[illegible]
CFP	[illegible]
CGE	[illegible]
CCF	[illegible]
Ferodo	[illegible]
Imétal	[illegible]
L'Oréal	[illegible]
Mach Bull	[illegible]
Michelin	[illegible]
Moët-Henn	[illegible]
Moulinex	[illegible]
Paribas	[illegible]
PUK	[illegible]
Penarroya	[illegible]
Perrier	[illegible]
Peugeot	[illegible]
Rh Poulenc	[illegible]
Saclior	[illegible]
St Gobain	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]
Télémécan	[illegible]
Thomson	[illegible]
Usinor	[illegible]

Zurich

Alusuisse	[illegible]
Bverlile	[illegible]
B Boveri	[illegible]
Ciba Geigy	[illegible]
Cr Suisse	[illegible]
Fischer	[illegible]
HofRochN	[illegible]
Nestlé	[illegible]
Sandoz	[illegible]
SB Suisse	[illegible]
Sulzer	[illegible]
U.B. Suisse	[illegible]

*Ex-Dividend.

Currency Rates

June 22, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.7390	4.8570	106.255*	57.69*	32.34y	—	6.9050*	110.185*	44.665*
Brussels (c)	39.665	70.39	15.3925	8.3615	4.680*	14.4865	—	15.956	6.471
Frankfurt	2.5765	4.5707	—	54.31*	3.035x	94.12*	6.500*	103.50*	42.03*
London (s)	1.7745	—	4.5735	8.42	1,505	4.8635	70.42	4.4125	10.88
Milan (f)	847.75	1504.25	328.85	178.69	—	309.61	21.36	340.95	138.32
Paris (e)	4.74525	8.42625	184.060*	—	5.60136x	173.200*	11.9715*	199.925*	77.500*
Zurich	2.4885	4.4150	96.52*	52.45*	0.2932*	90.85*	6.27*	—	40.65*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.1285; Escudo: 31.45; Israeli £: 7.83; Peseta: 67.955; Schilling: 18.455; Sw. krona: 4.4577; Yen: 299.25; Belgian financial franc: 40.15; Canada $: 0.9699; Hong Kong $: 4.9425.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 21, 1976

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
16600	Abby Glen	$6⅛	5⅝	6	
4935	Abitibi	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
200	Acklands	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
200	Agnico E	485	485	485	
3200	Agra Ind A	$7⅛	7	7⅛	
5300	Alta Gas A	$12⅛	12	12⅛	
100	Alta Nat	$26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
200	Algo Cent	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
400	Alliance B	400	400	400	
445	Alminex	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
440	Atco A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2448	BP Can	$10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
2247	Bank N S	$40⅝	40¼	40¼	
250	Baton B	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8159	Bell Canad	$47¼	46⅝	47⅛	
1452	Bell Cop A	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
3100	Block Bros	425	420	420	— 5
2650	Bovis Cor	82	82	82	— 1
4800	Bralor Res	375	365	375	+15
719	Bramalea	$5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4000	Brameda	135	130	134	— 4
630	Brenda M	$8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14725	Bridger	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
867	BC Phone	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
940	Brunswk	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
430	Budd Auto	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
24	Burns Fds	$10½	10½	10½	— ¼
200	Cad Frv	$11½	11½	11½	
4300	Cal Pow A	$30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
1100	Camflo	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1500	Campau A	470	460	465	—10
11649	C Nor West	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	
2500	C Pakrs C	$22⅝	22½	22½	
3000	Can Perm	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
300	Can Trust A	$23	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
15969	C Tung	415	400	415	+20
2280	C Cablesy	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
2900	Cdn Cel	$7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
25285	Cl Bk Com	$25½	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
1470	Cdn Tire A	$48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅜
1370	C Utilies	$12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
50	Canbra	400	400	400	
4352	Cassiar	$5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅜
1140	Celanese	$5	485	5	+20
1350	Chieftan D	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2950	C Holiday I	310	305	305	— 5
3450	Con Bldg	236	236	236	— 2
2300	Cbn Distrb	390	375	380	— 5
5404	Cons Gas	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
9071	Con Fardy	410	390	395	—15
900	Conwest	340	335	340	
730	Craigmt	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
200	Crush Intl	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
200	Cyprus	$11	11	11	
2689	Denison	$60⅝	59⅞	60⅛	+ ½
120	Dicknsn	490	490	490	—10
5930	Dofasco A	$29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
11450	Dom Store	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
5500	D Textile A	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
711	Du Pont	$17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
2000	Dylex L A	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
732	East Mal	197	195	197	+ 7
200	Electro A	475	475	475	—10
400	Emco	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
3675	Falcon C	$8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
1345	Falcon	$40¼	39¾	39⅞	— ⅛
2500	Fed Ind A	$5½	5¼	5½	
1050	Francana	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
295	Fraser A	$21¾	21¾	21¾	
12400	Gnt Mascot	116	111	116	
600	Gibraltar	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
1300	Granduc	140	140	140	+ 5
100	Gt Oil Sds	$5	5	5	
1800	GL Paper	$31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼
10209	Graytnd	$18⅛	18	18⅛	
418	Guar Trst	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3190	Hambro C	315	300	300	—15
423	Harlequin	$8⅝	8½	8½	
445	Hawker S	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
224	Hayes D A	$6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ¼
2050	H Bay Co	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
3550	IAC	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
250	Inland Gas	$9	9	9	
1282	Int Mogul	280	280	280	+ 1
3285	Int Pipe A	$14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
1700	Inv Grp A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
150	Jannock	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3525	Kaiser Re	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
700	Kaps Tran	148	140	148	+ 6
600	Kelsey H	$11½	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2158	Kerr A A	$13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
3200	Koffler A	480	460	460	—15
5896	Labatt A	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
700	Lacana	375	375	375	+ 5
100	LOnt Cem	385	385	385	
750	Lob Co A	410	410	410	+ 5
600	Lob Co B	410	405	410	
2210	Loeb M	295	295	295	
5533	MB Ltd	$20¼	19⅝	20	— ⅛
1000	Madsen	45	45	45	— 2
100	M Lf Mills	$29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
750	Matgmi A	$18	17⅝	18	+ ½
8085	Moore	$41	40⅝	41	+ ¼
500	Murphy	$5	5	5	— ⅛
60	Nabrs Dig	$27¼	25⅝	27¼	+ ⅜
10	Nat Trust	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
10929	Noranda A	$38⅝	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
2784	Norcen	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3303	NTeom B w	$20½	19⅝	20⅜	+ ⅜
1400	Nowsco W	$17⅛	17	17	
1000	Orchan A	288	280	288	+13
6610	Oshawa A	435	420	425	— 5
1200	Pamour A	320	315	315	
7955	PanCan P	$25½	25	25½	+ ½
3147	Patino N V	$14	14	14	
400	Pembin A	405	405	405	
700	Pembin B	365	365	365	—40
100	Petrofina	$17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
525	Pine Point	$30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
100	Pitts C	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4070	Placel	$22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
5400	Que Sturg	103	102	103	— 4
708	Reed Oslr A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1375	Revnu Prp	80	79	80	+ 3
4700	Scotts	$8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
6572	Shell Can	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
3681	Sherritt A	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
5500	Siebens	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
18893	Simpsons	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
886	Simpson S	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
345	Sieler Stl	$8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅛
300	Southm A	$23½	23½	23½	— ½
100	St Brodcst	$8	8	8	
9905	Stelco A	$30	29⅝	30	— ⅛
500	Steep R	195	195	195	
1975	Sundale C	$17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
645	Teck Cor A	415	410	410	—15
2319	Teck Cor B	325	320	325	
100	Teledyne	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1010	Tex Can	$26¼	26¼	26¼	
11250	Thom N A	$13	13	13	
5030	Tor Dm Bk	$17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅜
2130	Tor Star B	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
1441	Traders A	$13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
2950	Trns Mt A	$10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
3976	TrCan PL	$12⅛	12	12⅛	
45	Un Carbid	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
2810	UGas A	$8½	8¼	8½	
100	Union Oil	$10	10	10	
2200	U Keno	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1100	U Siscoe	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ½
300	Upp Can	138	136	136	— 2
300	Van Der	305	305	305	—10
200	Vestgron	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
1200	Voyager P	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
175	Weldwod	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5350	Wstburne	$13⅝	12⅝	13	— ⅛
4480	West Mine	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
300	Westnhse	$21	20½	20½	— ½
237	Weston	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
1400	Wilroy	107	106	106	
2100	Woodwd A	$20	20	20	
5700	Yk Bear	291	285	285	— 5
600	Yukon C	179	179	179	+ 4

Total sales 2,077,887 shares

Montreal Stocks

Monday, June 21, 1976

Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch.
945	Algoma	$ 28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ¼
1000	Asbestos	$ 29½	29½	29½	
7485	Basic Res	$ 10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
565	Can Cement	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
150	Cdn Inf Pow	$ 15½	15½	15½	+ ½
200	Con Bath	$35	35	35	+ ⅛
200	Crn Zell A	$ 18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½
360	Imasco	$ 25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
100	Laur Fin	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
250	Molson A	$ 17⅝	17¾	17⅝	— ⅛
1250	Molson B	$ 17	17	17	
1357	Price Co	$ 15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
1490	Royal Bank	$ 27	26½	26½	— ½
215	Roy Trust A	20½	20½	20½	— 1¼
7100	Trizec	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
300	Unican Sec	230	230	230	—10
2148	Zellers	415	410	410	

Total sales: 544,281 shares.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP).—The following list is a selected national securities dealers assn., over the counter bank, insurance and industrial stocks.

Closing Prices June 22, 9176

	Bid	Ask
BANK AND TRUST		
BankAm	55¼	55¾
1st Bk Sy	46¼	47
1st Emp S	6⅝	7½
1st Wn F	1⅝	2
Harif NC	12¼	13
Midl Bks	19½	20½
Shaw Cp	22½	23½
U Va Bks	15⅝	16¼
Va N Bnk	17	18
INSURANCE		
Fid Un Lf	22¼	22⅝
G Reeinsu	154	158
INDUSTRIALS		
AFA Prs	5	6
Ald Inc	6½	7½
Avm Cp	1⅛	1⅜
Addisn W	7¼	7⅝
Adv Ros	1⅝	2¼
Alberts	6⅝	7½
Allco Inc	10⅛	11
Allerg Ph	23½	24¼
Allyn Dec	5½	6
A El Lab	1⅛	1½
Am Exp	37⅛	37⅝
Am Finl	7⅝	8
Am Furn	3½	3⅝
Am Greet	9⅝	10⅛
A Micro	9⅝	9⅝
Am Telev	19	19⅝
Am Weld	9⅝	10⅝
Anadite	5⅝	6⅛
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anheus B	29	29½
Ard May	2⅝	2⅞
Arkwts	19⅝	19⅝
Arvida	12⅛	12⅝
Assc Bot	15¼	16
Atlass Lf	12⅝	13⅛
Baird Ht	3	3½
Bang Hy	12⅝	13⅛
Bkam Rlt	6⅝	6⅞
Bassett F	22	22⅝
Bayls Mk	8⅝	8⅝
Beeline F	5⅛	5⅝
Bel Lab	34	34⅝
Bibb Co	7⅛	8⅛
Bird Son	39½	41½
Birrtchr	1⅛	1⅜
Bick Hills	18⅝	18⅞
Bonza Int	3¾	4
Broden	4⅝	5⅛
Brinks	9⅝	9⅞
Brks Sca	15⅛	16½
Brwning	3⅝	4¼
Buckb M	5¼	5⅝
Buckeye	10	10½
Brun Sim	4⅝	5¼
Calway	28	29½
Canal	2⅝	3
sCanrad H	⅝	1
Cap Swst	5	5⅝
Capin Air	2⅝	2⅞
Cap Tec	2	3
Care Cp	2⅛	2⅞
Cenvt Ps	13⅝	13⅞
Chm Lea	10½	11½
Chllm Cp	5⅞	6⅛
Chrisse	133½	136½
Circle F	3⅝	4½
Citznut A	33⅛	33⅝
Citznut B	30	30½
Clark Mf	28⅝	29⅝
Clow Cp	6⅝	7¼
Colu Vent	½	1¼
Com Clr	12⅝	13½
Coml Sh	22	23½
Comw Pa	27½	28¼
Con Pap	25⅝	26⅝
Craw Co	9⅝	10½
Cross Co	13¼	14
Cuttr Fed	2⅝	3
Danly M	6	7
Data Dgn	5⅞	6¼
Data 100	9⅝	10¼
Dayt Inc	29	30
Decor In	2⅝	2⅞
Dekib Ag	32	33
Delhi Oil	4½	4⅞
Delux C	22½	23⅛
Det Cant	12¼	13¼
Det Intbr	28	29
Dewey El	1⅛	1⅝
Diam Cry	17¼	18
Dixn Cru	17½	18⅛
Docutel	7½	7⅞
Dollar G	9⅝	10
Dorch G	9	9⅛
Dow Jone	27	27⅝
Doyle Db	12⅝	12⅞
Dunkin D	6⅛	6⅝
Durlron	24½	25½
Eberln In	3⅛	3⅝
Econ Lab	26⅛	26⅞
Elpas El	10⅝	10¼
Elba Syst	2⅛	2⅜
Elder Be	7½	8¼
Elec Nucl	7⅛	8
Elec Mod	1⅜	2⅛
Energy C	15⅛	15⅞
Enthisti	3⅝	4½
Equty Oil	22½	23
Ethan Al	22	22¼
Fab Tek	¾	1⅛
Flngrht	5⅝	6
Fst Bost	21¼	22
Flcklngr	11⅝	11⅞
Fla Watu	½	⅝
Forest O	16⅝	16⅝
Frmigil	⅝	1⅛
Fotomat	15¼	15⅜
Frkln Cp	4½	4⅞
Frnkln El	8⅞	9⅝
Frnd Ice	19	19⅝
Gen Ries	3½	4½
Gov Efin	8½	9¼
Graph Co	15½	16¼
Green Mt	10	10½
Grey Adv	12	12½
Gulf Instst	15¼	15¾
Gyrodn	2	3
Harper R	8⅝	9⅛
Henred F	19¼	20
Holobm	1⅝	2⅛
Hoover	11½	12
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	28½	29½
Hyatt Cp	6⅛	6⅝
Hyatt Int	4⅝	4⅞
Ind Nuclr	3⅝	4⅛
Infra Ind	2	2½
Intel Cp	62½	64
Interc En	8½	9½
Intrmk In	2⅛	2⅞
Intrmt G	12⅝	13⅛
Inbk Wsh	3⅛	3⅝
Iasou Ut	23⅛	23⅝
Janmbsy	13	13⅝
Jufty Fds	⅞	1⅞
Joslyn M	13¼	14
Kaisr Stl	37	40
Kais Stl pf	18	18½
Kamen A	23⅝	24½
Kampg A	7¼	7⅞
Kate Gre	¼	⅜
Kaysam	3½	4
Kear R	7⅛	7½
Kelly Svc	17⅝	18½
Keuft Ess	14¼	15⅛
Kaye Fib	15⅝	16⅛
Key CusF	8¼	8⅝
King Int	1⅛	1¾
Knap Vog	16	17
Lance In	20⅛	21½
Land Res	1¼	1⅝
Lane Co	22⅝	23¼
Lin Bcast	16⅛	16¼
Log Elrn	3½	4¼
Madisn G	13	13½
Maj Rlty	⅝	⅞
Mallkrt	38½	39½
Manor C	4	4⅝
Maul Lp	10¼	10½
McCor	34⅛	35
McQuay	17⅛	18¼
Measur	13½	14
Medtrn	28⅛	29
Merid In	1⅛	2
Midsx W	13⅝	14½
Midld Ca	2⅛	2⅞
Midwgt	13⅝	14½
Millipr	22½	24
Miner In	1⅞	2⅛
Minn Gas	18⅛	19⅛
Miss Vl G	14	15
Mrs S Pie	20⅛	21¼
Mont Col	5⅝	6
Moore P	7⅛	8⅛
Moore S	16⅛	17⅛
Morg Res	1⅝	2⅛
Mostek	19⅝	20⅛
Motch M	3⅝	4⅛
Mot Club	2⅝	2⅞
Mueller	12⅝	13⅛
Narag Cp	6½	7⅛
Nat G&O	10⅛	11⅛
Nat Lib	4⅛	4⅝
N Secrsh	4⅝	4⅞
NatNw Rl	3⅝	4⅛
NJ Nat G	13¼	14
Nielsn A	18¼	18⅝
Nielsn B	18¼	18⅝
NorCar GS	11⅛	11⅝
NocOl Un	19½	20
Nortrp Kl	9	9½
Nw Natg	8½	8⅞
Nw Pusv	16	16¾
Norel Cp	15½	16
Ogilvy M	24⅛	25½
Ohio Ferr	23	24
Oil Shale	5⅝	6
Ormont	8	8⅝
Otter Tp	17⅛	17⅞
Over Na	5⅝	6½
Pabst Br	24⅛	24⅞
PacGa R	22¾	23½
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3⅛	3⅝
Pearl Mf	16½	17½
Pauley P	6½	7¼
Pa Enler	16	16½
Pnzloff B	15⅛	15⅝
Pepsi Bw	9½	9⅝
Petrsn H	11¼	12
Petrolit	67	68½
Pettibon	29	30
Philip L	11⅛	11½
Piedmt A	4⅛	4⅞
Pinkrtn	34⅛	35⅛
Pion Hib	17½	18
Pistilin	2⅛	3⅛
Possis Cp	1⅛	1⅜
Progrp	1⅛	1⅜
Pub S Nc	11	11⅝
P Bennet	18	18⅝
Puld Cap	6⅛	6⅞
Qual Inns	2⅝	3⅛
Rogen Pr	2⅛	2⅝
Rehall C	5⅛	5⅝
Raych Cp	135	140
Raymnd	11½	12½
Recog Eq	8⅛	8⅞
Road Ex	47½	48½
Robin M	13⅛	14⅛
Roselon	4⅛	4⅞
Rouse	4⅞	5⅛
Rus Stov	13¼	14
Sadiier	2⅝	2⅞
Scan Dat	2⅛	2½
Scripps H	27½	29½
Sels Delt	2	2⅝
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅛
Seven U	32½	33¼
Snap Tls	33⅛	34½
Soltdst Sc	7½	8½
S Cal Wat	11⅛	12
Sw Gs Cp	9⅛	10⅛
Sw El Sv	14⅛	15⅛
Standyn	22	22½
Std Regis	15⅛	16
Stan Hpd	15	16
Sterlg Str	4⅛	5⅛
Strawb Cl	26½	28
Super El	6⅛	6½
Time Dc	4⅛	4⅝
Tampax	31	32
Taylr Wi	13⅛	13⅝
Tech Pub	11⅛	12½
Tecum P	43½	45½
Tennant	28½	31½
Tifay Co	8⅞	8⅝
Transo O	11½	12
Trico Pd	28⅛	28⅝
Trim Og	2½	2⅝
Tymshr	26⅛	26⅛
Tyson F	16⅝	17⅛
Un Mcgil	11⅛	12⅛
Us Bnknt	7⅛	7⅝
Us Surg	10⅝	10⅝
Us Trkin	15	15½
Up Pen P	16½	17¼
Volley Gs	9	10
Vand Air	8½	9⅛
Vance S	4⅛	4⅝
Velcro	6	6⅝
Venfron	33½	35
Wads Pu	8⅛	9
Wsh Ng	12⅛	12⅞
Webb Re	8⅛	9
Weco Dvl	2⅞	2⅝
Weight W	6⅝	6⅝
Weldtrn	1⅛	2
Weling M	7⅝	8⅝
Well Gar	4	4⅛
Welsbch	3⅛	4⅛
Wstn Mtg	1⅛	1⅝
Westmd	61	61⅝
Woord L	24⅛	25⅛
Wright W	4⅛	4⅛
Zionut B	21⅛	22⅝

Market Summaries

NYSE Most Active
June 22, 1976

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Occidental Pete	326,200	17⅜	— ⅛
NCR Corp	252,900	32½	—
American Tel/Tel	210,900	55⅝	— ⅜
Merrill Lynch/Co	189,400	27⅝	— ⅜
Dow Chemicals Co	172,600	51	— ¼
Engelhard Min/Che	164,500	35⅝	+ ⅜
ITT	153,800	27⅝	+ ⅛
Aetna Life/Casualty	147,700	25⅝	—
Tenneco Inc	146,800	31⅝	+ ⅛
RCA Corp	144,700	27⅝	— ⅜
Texaco Inc	131,200	27⅝	— ⅜
Gould Inc	127,400	38	+ ⅛
Fannie Mae	125,400	14¼	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak Co	124,900	99	— 1⅜
FMC Corp	123,100	25	+ ½

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in millions)	21.15	18.93
Advances	532	850
Declines	878	565
Unchanged	458	459
Total issues	1,868	1,874
New 1976 highs	89	93
New 1976 lows	15	11

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
30 Ind	1008.76	1011.87	995.74	997.63	—9.89
20 Trn	222.13	222.08	220.89	221.07	—0.55
15 Util	85.99	86.43	85.25	85.70	—0.35
65 Stk	310.29	311.43	306.82	307.71	—2.18

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	118.09	116.20	116.53	—0.96
15 Railroads	47.19	46.45	46.77	—0.14
60 Utilities	46.26	45.55	45.87	—0.31
500 Stocks	104.82	103.16	103.47	—0.81

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.56	55.14	55.54	—0.39
Industrials	62.28	61.81	61.81	—0.49
Transportation	41.19	40.92	40.92	—0.18
Utilities	35.51	35.39	35.39	—0.14
Finance	53.29	53.05	53.05	—0.25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
June 21	157,643	398,359	1,314
June 18	166,034	414,577	1,249
June 17	155,871	397,312	1,456
June 16	138,202	347,291	1,362
June 15	150,441	340,122	1,784

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Gould Inc Wts	93,000	1⅛	— ⅛
Brown Forman Dst B	79,200	11⅝	— ⅜
North Canadian Oil	61,600	8⅝	— ⅛
Houston Oil-Mini	53,200	57⅛	— ⅛
Syntex Corp	46,400	31⅝	— ⅛
Kaiser Industries	38,400	14	— ⅛
Crutcher Resources	28,800	7⅜	+ ⅛
Gt Basin Petroleum	27,700	3⅝	+ ⅛
Champion Home Bldr	26,260	4⅝	+ ⅛
Bow Valley Indus	25,400	24⅝	+ ⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,390,000
Stock sales year ago 3,695,660

American Stock Index

High	Low	Close	N.C.
105.33	104.62	104.70	—0.35

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-93

Advan Inv, Am Bdcst, Archdan M, Arkans Best, Atl Rich, AvcoCp pf, Avon Prod, BankTr NY, Basic Inc, BeatFds 4pf, Braun Cf, Briggs Strat, BriggsSt wi, Brist Myer, Bucy Erie, Budd Co, Bunk Ramo, Cessna Air, Cin Milcrn, Cities Svc, Colt Ind, Colt Ind pfD, Colt Ind pfA, Comb Engin, Dana Cp, Diam Shm, DiamShM, DiamSh prC, DiamSh pfD, Dresser N, E Systems, EmHart Cp, EmHart pf, Fed Mogul, FstChl Cp, FluorpfB, Freuhf Corp, GAF Cp pf, Gen Instrum, Gen Instrum p, Getty Oil, Gould Inc, Inco Ltd, Insilco pfA, Intl Harv, Int Mining, Kidde Co, Kidde pfC, Kidde pfB, Kidde pfA, LevFd Cap, Louid Exp, Manuf Han, Marcor Inc, Marcor pfA, Merley Co, Mesap Sr pf, Molycorp, Murphy Oil, Nat Distill, Nat Presto, Natomas, NorNat Gas, NWst Ind, NrWst In wt, Nwtind pfC, Nwstind pf, NWstStlw, Okla NGas, Pnwlt 1.60pf, PennzOil pf, Pittston Co, Relian pfB, Rexnord Inc, Rexnord pfB, Shell Oil, Singer Co, Smith Int, SperryRnd, Sun Chem, Taft Brdcst, Teledyne, Tenneco, TexEtran, TexGasTr, TexOil Gas, Union Corp, Un Nuclear, Unit Refing, UnitTech pf, Utah Int, VSI Corp, Woods Pet

NEW LOWS-11

AutDate wt, Chrisc CVpf, Citzn Solrity, Colum Gas, Gen Host, Getty Oil pf, Mercant Str, Orangeco, Rorer AmCh, Scottys Inc, Wyly Corp

U.S. Is Biggest Investor

ZURICH, June 22 (UPI).—The United States is by far the biggest foreign investor in Switzerland with $4.5 billion out of total direct foreign investments in the country of $8.7 billion, Swiss Credit Bank reported today.

INTERMARKET FUND I

Société Anonyme
Registered Office:
11 Bld. Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B 7443

Shareholders are hereby convened to the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of shareholders of Intermarket Fund I S.A. to be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 11 Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, on July 9th, 1976, at 10 a.m., with the following agenda:

1) Hearing and accepting the report of the board of directors and of the statutory auditor;
2) Approving the balance sheet and profit and loss account as of March 31, 1976, and appropriating the results;
3) Discharging the directors and the auditor for the period ended March 31, 1976;
4) Reelecting the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting;
5) Reelecting the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting;
6) Considering the proposal to suspend the publication of quarterly reports.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the statutory General Meeting and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder either by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part in the meeting of July 9th, 1976, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund.

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هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading, June 21 — Closing Prices

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	1⅛	Barwick ET		44	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
	2	Bell Ind .08a	6	58	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
	1⅜	BelectR .06t	7	13	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
	¼	BenStMe wt		20	5-16	5-16	5-16	+1-16
	3⅛	Benrus Crp	7	42	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
	2⅛	Berg Ent		3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
	6⅛	Berg Bruns	13	200	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	13	Brg B pf1.15		27	18	17	18	+1⅛
	1⅛	BernzOma		30	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	4	Bertea .14	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	3⅛	BervenC .06		25	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
	3	BethCp .20e	39	51	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
	9⅛	Bic Pen .36	10	9	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
	24⅛	Big Bear 1.32	6	2	31½	31½	31½	
	5⅛	BigDad .30e	7	x2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
	4⅛	BigVSup .20	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	11	BinkMf .80a	7	11	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ 1
	3⅛	Blount .10e	6	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	5	45	4⅝	4½	4½	
	5⅛	Bodin Ap .40	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	6⅛	BoltBer .28		15	10	9⅞	10	+ ½
	9⅛	Bowne .24	6	7	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
	15	BowVall .10	116	256	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
	10⅛	BradRa .15e	5	14	11½	11¼	11½	
	7⅛	BradkH .20	11	44	11½	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
	7½	BranifAr wt		8	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
	10⅛	Brascan A 1	3	32	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
	15	BraunEn .80	6	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
	12½	BrewerC .80	15	11	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
	6⅛	BATob r.21e	8	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
	2⅛	BroDart Ind	4	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
	9	BrooksP .28	4	16	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
	7⅛	BrownCo wt		4	4	4	4	
	11⅛	BrnF A .52a	9	13	11⅞	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
	11⅛	BrnF B .52a	9	782	12	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
	4⅛	BrwnF pf.40		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
	⅝	BRT Rl .30e		4	13-16	13-16	13-16	
	1-16	BRT Rlt wt		2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
	1⅛	BTU Eng		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
	2	Buehler Cp	7	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
	6⅛	Buell Ind .40	5	11	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
	7⅛	Bondy 1.08	7	17	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
	2⅛	Burnass Ind	6	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	8½	Burnstnt .60	7	15	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
	8	ButlerInt .50	6	16	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
	18⅛	Butlea G Oil	6	29	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛

C

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	5½	Cabicom Gn	5	5	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
	4¼	CagleA .10e	3	6	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
	12¼	Caldor .25b	8	20	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	3⅝	Calcomp		17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
	2⅜	Cal Life Cp	4	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
	10¼	Cal PrtCm 1	10	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
	6⅞	Camco Inc	9	52	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	3 5-16	CaChbA .25e		6	4 7-16	4 5-16	4⅜	
	8⅝	Campin .40b	17	5	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
	4⅛	CdnExp .05e	10	20	4½	4 7-16	4 7-16	—1-16
	4⅞	Cdn Homstd	18	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
	3 15-16	CdnMarc .20	7	26	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
	5¼	Cdn Merrill	33	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
	9⅞	CdnOccl .50	8	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	39½	Cdn SuprOil	12	2	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ½
	1	Capehart Cp		9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
	2⅛	CapHlFd .20		18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	7⅛	Carbon .80a	7	115	28⅜	26⅛	28	+ 1⅛
	5¼	Caressa .30	6	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	64	Carnat 1.40	15	39	75	74½	75	+ ⅛
	14⅜	CaroPlpl 1	7	11	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
	53	CaroPL pf 5		z20	55	55	55	
	2	Carrols Dev		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	14⅞	Castle AM 1	5	4	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
	13½	Castld 1.20a		6	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
	½	Castleton In	9	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	8¼	Cavitrn .10e	8	14	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
	34¼	CenM pf2.50		z10	36	36	36	
	4¼	CentSec .35e		16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	4	Cenvill .15e		20	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
	18⅞	CerM pf2.25		22	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
	1⅜	Certified Co		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	⅜	Certron Cp		10	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
	1¼	Cetec Corp	11	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	3⅞	ChadMill .40	9	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	3⅜	Champ Hom		326	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
	3½	Chartr Med	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	6⅞	CHB Food	4	16	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
	2⅛	Chem Exp	5	4	2½	2½	2½	
	15⅞	ChiRivl 1.60	10	7	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ½
	8¼	Chiefin Dev	27	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
	11⅛	Child World	9	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
	1¼	Christian Co	6	13	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
	⅞	Cinerama		8	2	2	2	
	5¼	Circle K .32	6	13	6⅛	6	6	
	7¼	CityGsFl .68	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	8⅞	CK Pet .15e	9	26	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
	1⅞	ClarkC .10a	11	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
	6⅛	Clarkson .20	5	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
	7	Clausing .64	4	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
	4⅞	Clopay .12e	30	11	8⅞	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
	2½	CMI Corp	5	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	1-16	CMI Inv wt		18	⅛	1-16	⅛	
	2⅜	CMT In Inc	53	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
	22⅝	Coachm .20e	8	45	27¼	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅞	CoffMat .15r	12	1	4	4	4	
	5-16	Cohen Hatfd	4	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
	1	Cohuinc .12t	11	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	8⅞	ColeNat .60	6	30	11⅞	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
	12⅞	Coleman .52	14	43	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
	2½	Colon Consl		7	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
	13	CombE .05r	9	48	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
	33¼	Cominco 2	10	1	41	41	41	— ⅛
	2⅜	Com Grp .14	7	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	9⅞	ComAll .30a	6	15	10⅝	10½	10½	
	11⅞	ComMtl .80b	6	x9	14	13⅞	14	
	3⅞	Comdor BM		2	6	6	6	
	16¼	ComPS 1.62	9	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
	4	Compo Ind		3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
	1⅛	CompuDyn	7	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	11-16	Comput Inst		40	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
	⅝	Comput Inv	58	10	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
	6⅛	Conchem .40	7	13	14⅛	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
	4⅝	Concrd Fab	2	12	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
	5⅞	Condec Crp	3	14	8¼	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
	8½	Conrock .60	7	14	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
	2⅝	Conroy .05e	17	10	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
	6½	Con Oil Gas	13	84	10⅞	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
	7⅜	Cons Ref .60	11	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	3½	Consyne Cp	13	85	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	⅝	Cont Mater		7	1	1	1	
	¼	Cont Tel wt		19	⅜	13-16	⅜	+ ⅛
	5⅞	Cook El .40	16	37	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
	14⅝	Cook Ind .40	8	18	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
	11¼	CookPV .40	5	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
	2½	Cooper Jar		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
	2⅜	Cordon Intl	13	34	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
	9	Core Labs	10	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	7	Cornelius .40	8	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	19¼	CorrBlk 1.20	4	7	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
	12	CoxCbl Com	18	12	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
	8⅛	Craig .20	6	124	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	2⅜	CramrE .10t	450	27	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
	12	Crompton	15	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
	30⅞	CrossAT 1	11	274	31⅜	30¼	31¼	— ½
	6⅞	CrowlM .50a	7	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
	15⅛	CwnCPr .40r	3	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
	6¼	CRS Des .10	5	3	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
	5¼	CruicR .55e	12	288	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
	7⅞	CrystlO .40e		9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
	6¼	CSE Co .46	6	2	8	8	8	

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅞	6⅞	Cubic Cp .22	7	21	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ½
4¼	1½	Curtis Math	10	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
9⅜	6⅛	CW Tran .40	7	9	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛

D

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8	3⅞	Damson Oil	25	199	7⅞	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
20¼	12¾	Daniel .18b	7	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	Dataprod	10	231	10⅞	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
8½	5½	DevMin .10e		17	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
15-16	⅛	DCL Inc	5	3	11-16	11-16	11-16	
14½	9⅛	Del Labs .28	7	5	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	
1¼	7-16	DeltaCp Am		18	⅞	½	½	— ⅛
10⅞	7	Den Tal Ez	8	11	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
20½	17⅞	Depsitr .48	5	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	DeRose Ind		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5½	3⅛	Diebold VC		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅜	3⅛	Dielcon Inc	8	22	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	11-16	Diodes Inc		28	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	DigFab .07e	8	2	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
16	11½	Diversey .56	7	35	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Dixilyn .20e	4	24	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
46	32	Dome Petrl	11	20	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
26⅝	20	Domtar .80	15	9	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	5⅛	Dookany .24	4	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	DowneyS .24	5	7	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	16	DrexUtl 1.28		4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Driver Harr		1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
14	13	DrgFair .40	5		10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
1 13-16	1 5-16	Dunlop .06e	5	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
23⅜	14¼	DuplxPd .80	5	17	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Dur Tst .25b	8	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	2½	Dynictn .06e	9	38	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8½	5⅛	DynAmer	8	45	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	5½	Dynell .14t	34	101	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛

E

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅞	1⅛	EAC Ind	5	18	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Eagle Cloth		31	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅞	EriSchab .40	14	45	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
17½	13⅜	EarthRes 1	7	98	16½	15⅞	16⅜	
37⅜	30⅞	EasonO .10r	8	1	35	35	35	
10¼	8	Ecodyne	8	11	9½	9¼	9¼	— ½
37½	22½	Edgiton .50r	8	27	37⅞	37½	37⅞	
11	7⅛	EDO Corp	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅞	9⅛	Edwrds .40a	4	23	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	EganM .40	7	32	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
9½	4⅞	EhrnPh .20a	5	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ElcorCh .02e	9	35	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	El Hose .30r	16	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	ElAudD .21t		2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
13⅝	9⅛	Electrog .80	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
17	10	Elec Eng	8	35	12⅛	11¼	12¼	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Elect Resch		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	12⅞	ElectrnicA 1	14	16	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	10⅛	ELT .03e	10	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅞	Espey Mfg	12	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	EsqRad .30e	5	18	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	EssexCh .28	6	36	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
3	1⅜	Etz Lav .09e	4	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9¼	7½	EvenAr .10r	7	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	Execum .71	18	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛

F

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	4	Fab Ind .10e	5	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Fabien .40	31	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	FabriCtr .12	6	36	9⅛	8	9	+ ⅛
5½	2⅞	Fairfld Nob		5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
24½	21½	Falcon Sld	7	102	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	+ ½
8⅝	4⅛	FamDolr .16	8	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
3⅛	1⅞	Family Rec	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Fash Fabric		14	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
13	7⅛	FayDrg .10e	7	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
5½	2	FD Inc .01e		10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	11	FedRlty 1.4	9	x10	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
5⅞	4⅛	Fed Resrces		78	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10	FedMart .60	5	1	13½	13½	13½	
11⅛	8	Felmnl .12e	41	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8½	5	Felsway .32	6	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
3⅝	2⅛	Fidelco Gth		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅛	2⅛	Film Cp Am	6	23	3⅞	3½	3⅞	
10⅛	5⅛	Filmwy .85t	7	21	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	FinGen .36b	7	19	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	FtConn .40e	13	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅞	FstHr pf.50		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅞	FsSLSh .12		4	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Fstmrk .06i		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17	9⅛	FischrP .40t	4	13	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	13⅛	FlichbG 1.44	6	8	15⅛	15	15⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Flagg Ind		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	2½	Flagstaff	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21⅞	15⅛	Flight Safty	9	9	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	11-16	Flock Ind		11	1	15-16	15-16	+1-16
35⅛	23⅞	FlukeJ .72t	11	8	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
20	11¼	Fly Dia Ol	6	153	17⅜	16⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	3½	Foodrm .20a	4	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	7⅛	FooleM .25e	10	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
92⅛	72⅛	FordCan 5a	5	z 60	87	86½	87	
8⅞	4	Forest City	6	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	⅛
4⅛	2½	Forest Labs	7	2	3	3	3	
12⅝	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	11	11	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Franklin Rl		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	FranklN .36	3	9	9	9	9	
23¼	17½	Fresnillo .40	9	15	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Friedm .24b	7	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10½	8⅛	Frigtmp .55t	7	14	9⅛	8	9	— ⅛
17⅞	7⅛	Frigitronic	15	12	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Frischs .30b	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8	5⅛	Frontier Air	7	44	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	FrontAir wt			2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	

G

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11¼	5⅛	Gabriel .30	6	x1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7½	4	Galaxy Cpl	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	7	Garan .44a	6	14	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
3⅞	2⅛	Garcia Corp		27	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
44	25⅞	Gearhart .48	10	60	43⅞	43	43⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	13¼	Gen Ed Svc	45	z300	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	G Housewar	11	3	2⅞	2	2	
4⅛	1⅛	Gen Resrch	4	14	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Genisco Tch	7	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Gerber Sci		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅛	GiantFd 1a	5	10	16⅛	16	16⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	GiantYl .10l	208	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅞	2½	Gladding Cp		84	6⅛	5½	5⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Glasrock Pr	42	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33⅞	28⅛	Glatfltr 1.52	6	3	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Glen Ger .16	32	9	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	GlenDis .23t	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
15½	10⅛	Globelnd .50	5	3	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
15	9½	Glosser .30	6	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
14½	8⅛	Gloucstr En	5	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅞	Gldblatt .28	6	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	10⅛	Golden Cycl	115	21	12	11½	11½	— ½
11	4⅛	GoldnW .16e	9	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Goldfield Cp		15	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8⅛	3⅛	Goodrich wt		91	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
6	3⅛	GorinSt .10e	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	15	GormR .90b	7	17	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
1⅛	1-16	Gouldinc wt		930	1⅜	11-16	1⅛	
9	6⅛	GrandAu .20	6	6	8½	8½	8½	
11¼	6⅛	GrandCll .30	5	2	10	10	10	
5⅛	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	4	9	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	GtBasin Pet		358	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	28⅛	Gt Lk Ch .34	17	48	34½	33⅞	34½	+ 1
5⅛	4⅛	GtLakR .22r	20	1	5	5	5	
6⅛	2⅛	Greenman	5	7	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
7¼	4⅛	GREIT .40	5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Greyhd C	32	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	5	GRI Cp .40	22	12	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
12⅞	10	GrossTlc .90	7	3	11	11	11	
8⅛	6⅛	Grow C .32b	10	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Gruen Ind		2	1½	1½	1½	
1⅞	1¼	GSC En .02c	14	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2	⅝	GTI Corp		8	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
7⅛	5	Guilford .20	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4½	GulfRep Fin	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Gitstrm LD		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛

H

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
s1⅜	¾	Halco Prod		21	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅞	HelisMot .50	6	x13	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	HampD .15e	4	12	4½	4	4	
8⅛	3⅛	Hampton Ind	4	12	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	HanvrSq Rlt		1	3	3	3	
21⅛	17	Harland .32	11	22	18¼	18¼	18¼	
27	14¼	Harman .40	5	237	22	21⅛	21⅞	— ⅛
		Hartfld Zod		154	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	10	HartzM .15e	11	19	11½	11	11	— ⅛
s1¼	⅛	Harvey Grp	93	55	15-16	11-16	15-16	+ ⅛
8⅛	3½	Hasbro Ind	6	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
8⅛	6½	Hasting .40a	5	32	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ½
4⅛	3	HawalA .10r	19	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	HealthM m30	4	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Helmn Mfg		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	8¼	Her Mal .72	5	1	13½	13½	13½	
4⅛	2⅛	HIG Inc .15t	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	3⅛	Highlnd Cap		9	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Hilhavn .32	6	5	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7	Higlrnic .20	11	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Holly Corp	5	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
20	16⅛	HormelG 1	7	4	18⅛	18	18	
7½	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Hosp Mtr In	91	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14	11¼	Hotelin 1.40	10	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	4¼	HousRon .30	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	House Vi .32	7	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
66	32⅛	HouOilM .80	22	588	58⅛	56⅛	57⅛	— ½
22⅛	18⅛	HowelC .30e	7	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Howell .05e	3	14	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ½
37⅛	27⅛	HubellA 1.50	9	5	31½	31	31½	+ 1
37	28⅛	HubellB 1.50	9	14	31	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
5⅛	4	HuckMfg .20	10	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Hudson Gen		4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
10	6	Huffman .40		13	9½	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	HuskyO .60	6	18	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Hycel Inc	24	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛

I

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅛	4½	ICM Rlt .50j		11	5⅛	5	5	
8	6	ImpCh .17e	7	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Imper Ind		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	22⅛	ImpOil A .80	13	10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
20⅛	8⅛	Incoterm A	12	8	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Inflight Svc	6	17	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
3⅛	1½	Inolex Corp		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		122	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
24	8	InsSy pf.25e		1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Integrl Res	6	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	2⅛	Intrmedco	7	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	IntlAlum .30	5	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2	1¼	Intl Banknot	5	24	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
23	14⅛	In Cour .24	12	15	16⅛	15⅞	16	
3⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc	45	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	InFuneral 5	5	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8	IntGenIn .70	4	4	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Int Proteins		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	4⅛	IntSeaw .10e	3	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
36	26⅛	IntSyCon .25	10	21	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
1½	½	Interphoto		4	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
13⅛	9⅛	Interpool	7	18	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
11½	5	Interway Cp		84	10	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1	Investm Fla		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	InvDivers A	8	26	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	InvDivers B	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	InvestRlt Tr		24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13	Ionics Inc	14	3	14	14	14	
9⅛	6⅛	IroqBrd .16		5	7	7	7	
6½	3⅛	Irvinind .16t	5	24	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3½	ISC Finl .30	15	7	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	⅛	ITI Corp		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	

J K

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
c11⅛	7⅛	Jaclyn .36b	4	11	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Jacobs .40e	6	28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	Jamswy .11t	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15	8½	Jeannet .20b	6	11	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	5	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	JohnPd .30	9	99	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Juniper Pet	12	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Jupiter Ind		14	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	K Tel In .30e	5	6	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
14⅛	8	Kaisrind .26	8	404	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	KaneMill wt		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	KapokT .20t	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	KayCp .07e	9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Kenwins .34	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Ketchm .10r	5	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	12⅛	Kewanee .60	8	181	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
9	5⅛	Keystind .38	4	4	7⅛	7½	7½	+ ⅛
4	3⅛	Kidde wt		7	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
2	1⅛	Kin Ark Crp	8	59	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
4	1⅛	King Intl		43	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
11	7⅛	KingRd .15e	13	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Kingstip .20	4	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
41⅛	19	Kirbyln .26c	5	9	19	19	19	
5⅛	1⅛	Kll Mfg	34	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Kleinerig		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2	10⅛	KnickT .30	7	69	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ 1⅛
28	18⅛	Kollmor .58	13	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	7⅛	KuhnStr 10	6	26	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛

L

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅛	2½	LaBarge .06	5	23	3	3	3	— ⅛
11⅛	7	LafyRad .26	7	98	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lake Shore	5	62	5-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	La QuintaM	7	2	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	LaTour Bck	18	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		1	1½	1½	1½	
10⅛	6⅛	LeaRon .28a	8	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Lee Pharm		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅛	3	Lehigh Pres	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
14	6⅛	Leigh Pr .48	6	1	11	11	11	
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	5½	LewisBF .24	6	10	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18	5⅛	Liberty Fab	4	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4	Lightolr .08e	8	4	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
7⅛	4	Lilli nn .22	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Lincoln Am	25	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11½	5⅛	Lloyds Iec	10	53	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	LodgeS .08e	5	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	Lohmn .80a	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	LoewThe wt		39	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Logistic .08e		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	9	LeGenSw .76	6	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
4	2½	LSB Ind .15t	5	8	3⅛	3	3	
2⅛	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		23	1⅛	1½	1½	
7⅛	3⅛	Lundy Elec	22	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
5⅛	1	Lynch Corp		38	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Lynnwear	5	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

M

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅛	⅛	Macrod Ind		7	13-16	⅞	13-16	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	Ma PbS 1.32	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Mamm Mrt		18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	ManhLfe .24	9	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5½	4	MansfT .87r	70	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2	1 3-16	Marindug B	44	89	1 5-16	1¼	1 5-16	
24½	18	MarkCtl .28	6	63	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Marjena Ind	4	7	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Marshall Fd		4	4½	4½	4½	
8⅛	4⅛	Marshal Ind	9	28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	21	MartPr .50e	7	46	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
10½	6⅛	Masind .40a	5	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	27⅛	Masnelin .30	6	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Masters Inc	7	15	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	MaterRe .20	18	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	MaulBro .17	7	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	McCulO .21t	14	56	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19	13⅛	McDonb .88	5	15	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Mcintsh .70	5	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	McKeon Cn		6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	Medalst .40b	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Medcr Jwly	5	17	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Medenco .12	6	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	MediaGn .24	8	232	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
17	7⅛	Megolnt .20	5	73	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11½	MEM Co 1	6	5	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
1½	⅛	Metro Grte		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Mich Genl	4	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	MichSugar 1	3	25	12⅛	12	12⅛	
11⅛	5½	Micklbry .16	5	12	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	MidlGls .24b	5	10	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
21⅛	15	Milgo Elect	13	99	20½	20⅛	20½	
6	3⅛	Miller H		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
32½	29⅛	MillerWo .80	9	15	37⅛	36½	36⅛	— 1⅛
28	18½	MillerWo wl		3	19	18½	18½	— 1½
23½	17⅛	Mill Roy .28e	11	18	20	19⅛	20	
2½	⅛	Mission IT		6	2	1⅛	2	
32½	17⅛	MoPfcR 1.20	6	24	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
33⅛	14⅛	Mitchl 1.57t	7	242	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	Mite Co .16	6	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Molycrp wt		57	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	MtgGth .44e		1	5	5	5	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Morton S .32	4	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	1	MottsSup M	5	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
8⅛	4½	Mov Star .34	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Movielab	6	9	1½	1⅛	1½	
3⅛	2⅛	MPO Video		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8½	3½	MultiAm .28	17	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛

N

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	3⅛	Napco .12e	6	4	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
25	12¼	Nat CSS	10	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	N Distr .16e	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	9	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Natind wt		97	1	15-16	15-16	—3-16
2⅛	1½	NKinney Co		7	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
12	6	Nat Paragn	7	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13	7⅛	Nat Patent	65	711	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Nat Sygtem	7	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	11	NatwHo .28	7	4	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Nesner Bro		1	7	7	7	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Nelson LB	12	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2 7-16	1 7-16	Neonex .05		x19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	NestLM .10e		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14	Newcor 1	4	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
34½	23⅛	NENuclr .40	13	5	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	New Idria	6	7	⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
22⅛	15⅛	NMex Artz	81	48	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ 1
3⅛	2	Newpark Rs	13	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	N Proc .77e	11	38	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	11½	NYTimes .60	12	93	13	12⅛	13	
9¼	6⅛	NewbEn .20	4	14	8	7⅞	7⅞	
3	1½	Nexus .14t	8	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12½	NiagFSv .44	5	9	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Nichols SE	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5	3⅛	Noe Indusl	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5½	Nolex Cp	56	20	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Nu Tek .84	8	61	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dal		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	Novo Corp		10	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
51⅛	45	N IPS pf4.25		z19	50	50	50	— 1
12½	8	NorAmR .10	16	164	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	14	616	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛

O

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅛	6⅛	OakwH .03r	9	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
21	13⅛	Offshore Co	4	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Ohio Art .24	13	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	28⅛	OhioB 1.48a	3	13	33⅛	33	33⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Oh Sealy .48	8	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Ojla Ind .10e	6	13	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
22½	14⅛	OnLine Sys	16	11	18⅛	18	18⅛	
48	33	OOkiep Cop		z300	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— 2⅛
3⅛	⅛	Originala		15	2	1⅛	2	+ ⅛
10½	4⅛	OrioleH .10j		2	5⅛	5½	5½	
11	7⅛	OSullvn .50b	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Outdr Sport	26	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	OverhDr .40	9	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Overs Secur		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Oxford Fst		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	OzarkA .05e	15	25	4	3⅛	4	

P - Q

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
33	22⅛	PallCorp .32	14	37	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ 1
7½	4	Pandl Bradf	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6½	3	Pantast .10e	6	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ParkCh .48a	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
33	22	Parsons .80	7	50	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
3	3¼	Patagonia		11	4⅛	4	4	
5½	3¼	PatoCG .45e	6	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	
7	4	PeerTu .20a	19	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Pemcor Inc	5	5	6	5⅛	6	
2⅛	1½	Penn Dix wt		19	1⅛	1½	1½	
9⅛	6⅛	PenEnM .60	8	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	PE Co .48t	7	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12	9⅛	PenRlE 1.15	6	1	11	11	11	
32⅛	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	10	29	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	P&F Indust		12	2⅛	2	2⅛	
18⅛	16⅛	PGEpf 1.50		11	17	16½	16½	+ ⅛
16½	14⅛	PGE pf1.37		1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
15	13	PG pfA 1.25		2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	PG 4.8pf1.20		10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	PG 4.3pf1.09		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
24	21⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	20⅛	PG 7.8pf1.96		375	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
23½	21	PGE 8pf 2		4	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
24	21⅛	PG 8.2pf2.05		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
29	24⅛	PG 9.4pf2.37		3	26	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
29⅛	27⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		43	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	P 10.48pf2.62		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
53	45⅛	PacLt pf4.75		z320	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
50	44	PacLt pf4.50		z180	46½	46½	46½	
17	14½	PNwTel 1.20	8	3	16	16	16	
1½	⅛	Pentron Ind	7	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	PepBoys 1b	5	2	18⅛	18½	18½	
15⅛	11	PepCom .44	3	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	PerinlCp .30	5	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Pertec Corp	5	82	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
12⅛	6⅛	Petro Lewis		41	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ 1⅛
8¼	5⅛	Phil LD .56r	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Phoenix Stl		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	7½	PicNPay .20	8	11	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2	Piedmont In	11	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	6	PionTex .80	4	21	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	PitDeM 1.20	7	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	PitWVa .56a	9	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	PlacrDv .80	33	6	22⅛	22½	22⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	Plant Ind		70	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Plantrnc .12	14	64	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PlyGem .51t	15	6	4	4	4	
14⅛	10½	PneuSca .80	11	z300	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
15½	11⅛	Pneumo .80	4	24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Poloron Pd		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Polychr .29t	13	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
8	3½	Prairie Oil	16	8	8⅛	8	8	
14⅛	10	Pratt Lmb 1	6	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6	4⅛	Pratt Rd .30	7	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	PrattR pf.66		3	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
26¼	19⅛	PrenHa 1.12	11	57	21½	21	21⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	PresRealt B		2	2½	2½	2½	
20⅛	6	Presley Cos	15	155	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	Preston .70	12	9	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ½
5⅛	2⅛	PrimMt .12t		4	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	8⅛	ProvGas .80	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2½	1⅛	PrdRIE .14e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	3⅛	PrudBdg .24	5	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Prud Group		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	⅛	PSA Inc wt		5	13-16	⅛	⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	16	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	PontaGrd ls	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Porapac Lb	12	4	5⅛	5½	5⅛	

R

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅛	13½	Ranchrs Ex	23	141	18¼	17⅛	17⅛	
19⅛	12½	RangrO Can	60	22	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
16½	10⅛	Ransbrg .80	7	38	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ½
1⅛	1	RapdAm wt		9	1	1	1	
4½	2⅛	Rath Pack		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
23	13⅛	RaymPr .40	34	4	21	20⅛	20⅛	
18	14⅛	RealtEq 1.40	13	14	15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
16⅛	12½	RltRef 2.01e	8	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Reeves Telc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	3⅛	Refrig Trns	9	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	10	RegalBel .40	12	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Rel Grp wt		21	⅛	9-16	9-16	+1-16
13⅛	11⅛	Ram Ar .80a	7	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Rep Housng		1	1½	1½	1½	
9-16	⅛	RepMtln wt		20	½	½	½	
25⅛	18⅛	Rep NY .88	4	8	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ 1⅛
18⅛	13⅛	ReschCH .08	18	38	16	15⅛	16	
24⅛	14	Resistflx .50	7	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	Resrtsinti A	5	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1	Rest Assoc		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	RET Inc Fd		16	1½	1½	1½	
5⅛	2⅛	Ribiwl Prod	19	24	4	4	4	
3⅛	1⅛	Richford In		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Richton .11e	4	21	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18	10½	Riley Co	9	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	28½	RioAlgm 1	16	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	6½	RisdonM .36	14	37	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	RLC Corp	9	14	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
29⅛	17⅛	Robintech		29	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Roblin Ind	3	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10½	8⅛	Rockway .88	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
15⅛	8⅛	Rogers Corp		6	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Ronco Telep	6	6	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	Rossmor Co		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3	2	RPS Prod	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	RSC Indust	9	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2½	1	Rusco Ind		60	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
10	7½	Russell .40	5	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
10	5⅛	Rust Cft .40	7	15	8½	8¼	8½	
25⅛	18⅛	RyanH .40	12	33	19⅛	19	19	— 1

S

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8	3½	SaffranSy A	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Salem .89t	4	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Sambos .32	11	187	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
101½	88	SDgo pf9.84		250	100	100	100	+ ⅛
28⅛	25	SDgo pf2.68		3	27	27	27	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Saturn Airw	4	40	12⅛	12½	12½	+ 3⅛
8⅛	5⅛	SaundrL .24	5	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Schenuit .60	5	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Schrader .30	7	31	7⅛	6⅛	7	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Sci Atlanta	12	19	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	Scopein .25e	4	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
17	10⅛	Scrivner .40	4	10	13⅛	13½	13⅛	+ ⅛
21½	12⅛	Scurry Rain	12	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	13	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12½	5⅛	SeamAll .20	7	37	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
2	13-16	Sec Mtg Inv		33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5-16	3-32	SecMt In wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8½	4⅛	SelasCp .15e		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅛	13½	SeligLtz 1.20	5	32	17⅛	16⅛	17	
6⅛	4	Semtch .18t	10	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	SGL In .12r	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	SG Sec .51e		37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	ShaerS .15e	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Shawin .50b	8	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅛	4⅛	SheerH .20e	4	89	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Shelter Res		10	3	3	3	
7⅛	3⅛	Shoe Cp .24t	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
33	23½	Shenandh Oil	36	17	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
15½	10⅛	Sherwd Med	12	6	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Shopwell In	35	5	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
15	12½	Showbot .80	5	6	13	12⅛	13	
4½	1⅛	ShulmTr En		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ½
4⅛	5⅛	Sierracin .20	2	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
14	10½	Sifcolnd .50	5	2	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Sigma .15e	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4½	3	SilasCp A		27	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
3⅛	2⅛	SimcoS .22b	13	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	Simkins .60	5	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Simplex Ind		1	2½	2½	2½	
9⅛	7⅛	SkyCity .10r	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	2½	Solitron		23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5	4⅛	Sonder Brdc	5	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
20⅛	12⅛	Soundsn .40	8	110	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½
7⅛	6⅛	SoestCap .60	12	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
28	24⅛	SC 9.2pf 2.30		5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
101⅛	94⅛	SCE pf8.96		55	99	98⅛	99	— ⅛
14⅛	12½	SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
14	12⅛	SC 4.3pf 1.08		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	SC 4.0pf .02		2	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
67⅛	40⅛	SouRoyl 1.20	16	33	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	9	Sowest Airl	6	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	SwtGFln .10	6	7	3	3	3	
9⅛	5	Spartek .40	7	12	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Specity Rest	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
5⅛	5⅛	Spector .10e		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Spectro .12t	5	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SpedOP .11t	13	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1	⅛	Spelzmn Ind		10	1	1	1	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Spencer .06e		11	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	Spencr F .32	3	2	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4½	SSP Ind .24	12	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Staffd Lowd		6	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	5	4	15	15	15	
6⅛	4⅛	StdCont .14r	3	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13½	StdCoosa .90	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Std Metl .50t	7	17	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9	StdMotA .48	7	4	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	StdPac Corp	6	22	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
25⅛	15½	StdProd 1.10	5	2	23½	23½	23½	
1	11-16	StdPrud wt		11	⅛	11-16	11-16	
27⅛	21⅛	Stdshrs .40r		13	26	25	26	+ ⅛
2⅛	8⅛	Stange .10	21	109	12½	11⅛	12½	+ ⅛
1⅛	5⅛	StanAv .20e		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	8½	StarSup .68a	4	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	Steelmt .23r	5	19	11	11	11	+ ½
19⅛	12	Stepn Ch .52	8	6	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
2⅛	13-16	Sterl Electr	12	13	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Stevcoknit	9	13	6	6	6	
10	7⅛	STP Cp .45e	10	9	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
16½	7⅛	StrutW .10e	10	30	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	SueAnn .30	8	4	10⅛	10	10	
1⅛	⅛	Summit Org	9	17	1⅛	1	1⅛	
17⅛	13½	Son Elec .46	10	6	17⅛	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Sunair .45e	6	5	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
9½	6⅛	SunshJr .20b	7	3	7	7	7	
11⅛	8⅛	SupFdSv .32	7	29	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	Supercr .10e	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8	4	Supindl .12b	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Sup Surg Mf	15	7	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Susquhana		27	3⅛	2⅛	3	
11-16	⅛	SutrMtg wt		10	7-16	7-16	7-16	
7	5⅛	Synaloy .14r	5	5	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	26	Syntex .30	15	508	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	System Eng		30	8	7⅛	7⅛	

T

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15½	11⅛	Tandy Brnd	7	36	11⅛	10⅛	11	— ⅛
20⅛	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	7	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
1⅛	11-16	Tech Sym	22	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Techcl Tape	4	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Techtrl .10e	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
[illegible]	16⅞	Telon R .20a	16	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅛	TeleCm .07e	4	11	5½	5⅛	5½	
½	⅛	Telex Cp wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7½	3⅛	Tenna Corp	17	29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Tenneco wt		126	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Tensor Cp	34	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21½	6½	Taradyn Inc	23	40	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	TerraC .60a	4	35	10⅛	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	TesoroPt wt		59	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Texstar .22t	4	11	4	3⅛	4	
7⅛	10⅛	Textron wt		4	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Thor Corp		21	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
	6⅛	Thriftmt A		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1	7⅛	Tiffanyl .20	4	9	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
5⅛	3	Timpte Ind	8	2	5	5	5	
8⅛	1⅛	Tolchem .40	8	54	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
108	99	TolEd pf 10		z180	101	101	101	— 1
48⅛	43	TolEd pf4.25		z50	45½	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	ToppsGu .28	6	5	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Torin Cp .40	15	5	13	12⅛	13	
7⅛	4⅛	TotalPtl NA	10	67	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		28	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛	+1-16
	10⅛	Total pf.70		7	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Town Cntry		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Trans Lux		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Treadway		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	Trico Ind	6	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3	TubosM .22a	4	4	3 9-16	3 9-16	3 9-16	—1-16
6⅛	3	Tuftco .20e	11	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9½	Turbodyne	7	4	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	TurnrC 1.44	5	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
5½	3	TwinFair In	8	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛

U

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅛	3	UIP Cp .16	6	33	3⅛	3½	3½	
3½	1⅛	UNA Corp		12	2	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Unimax Grp	12	12	4⅛	4 ⅛	4⅛	
4	1⅛	UnimaxG pf		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Un Invest	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	7	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Un Asbestos	16	12	4 3-16	4⅛	4½	
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		66	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2⅛	1	U Dollar St		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅛	⅛	UnNet Corp		4	11-16	11-16	11-16	— ⅛
⅛	1-16	Un Nat wt n		2	1-16	1-16	1-16	—1-16
4⅛	2	U Nat Cp pf		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	4½	U Piece Dy		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	UnRlIT .75e	18	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3-16	1-16	UnRlIT wt		37	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	US Ban Trst		2	6	6	6	
12	8⅛	US Fltr .24	8	199	10	9½	10	
4⅛	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
32½	18	Unitek .24	17	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
15⅛	10½	Unity Buy 8	6	7	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
3	⅛	Univ Contnr		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	UnivRs .08a	9	42	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	UnivRun .36	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	URS Cp .10e	10	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	UV Ind wt		41	6⅛	5⅛	6	— ⅛

V

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅛	6½	VallesSt .62t	8	42	6⅛	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Valmac .70	3	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1½	VLDvC .02a		14	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅛	VanDorn .40	6	7	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12½	4⅛	Varo Inc	6	233	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅛	6½	Vescolns .32	15	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5	1⅛	Verit Ind	9	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	14⅛	VermtA .40b	12	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Verniltron	11	44	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Vertipil Inc	47	10	2	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	28	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2	Vintage Ent		4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	Vishay Intrl	5	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
3½	3	Volume Mer		28	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Voplex .68		10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Vulcan Corp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Vulc Inc .36	4	8	8⅛	8½	8⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11	Vulcinc pf 1		16	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+ ⅛

W

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3⅛	Wabash .10s	7	5	6½	6½	6½	
9⅛	7⅛	Wacknht .40	6	22	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	WadelEq .10		6	2⅛		2	⅛
15	8⅛	WagnrEl .48	11	6	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Walnoco Oil	9	7	4	3 15-16	4	
4⅛	2⅛	WallacS .20e	5	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20	10⅛	WangLb .10	15	x161	14⅛	13⅛	14	+ 1
19⅛	9⅛	WangLB .20	18	x59	12½	11½	12⅛	+ 1⅛
5⅛	2	Wards Co	4	4	4	4	4	
35½	21⅛	WasPstB .32	10	18	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	WRIT 1.56	11	3	16½	16½	16½	
8½	5½	Weld Tu Am	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	WestChP .40	8	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	Westats Ptl	14	80	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	6¼	WstFinl .15a	4	13	7⅛	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
1½	½	WstPac I wt		68	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7	4⅛	Whitaker .40	1	4	6⅛	6	6	
3⅛	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Whittakr wt		9	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
3	1⅛	Wichita Ind	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6½	Wmhous .30	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		Willcx Gbbs		22	2	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	WilsonBr .30	6	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11	10	Winkimn .40	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
54	48	Wis P pf4.50		z110	50	49⅛	49⅛	
5⅛	3	Wood Ind		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	Worcest Ctl	6	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Work Wr .60	6	23	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp	9	3	4½	4½	4½	
1⅛	⅛	Wright Har	18	19	15-16	⅛	⅛	
6	2⅛	WTC Air .10	108	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	15½	WUI Inc .60	6	13	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	WyleLab .28	8	45	6⅛	6	6⅛	
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15a	8	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Wyomissing	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

X

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅛	13	Xonics Inc	40	20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	

Z

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10½	7⅛	ZeroMfg .28	5	4	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	15	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

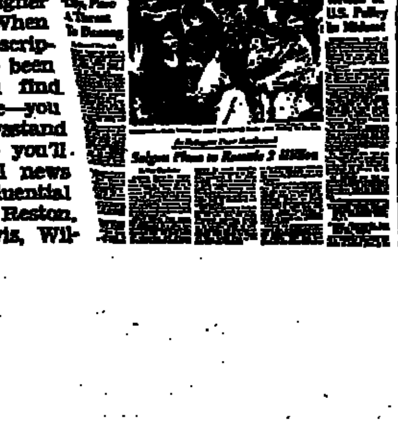
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only

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Bulgaria (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air)..D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.00
Dubai (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)...F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France ..F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.50
Germany ..D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ..£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ..Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ..$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ..$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ..£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ..$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ..Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) ..$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ..$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ..$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ..$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands ..Fl.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air)..$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air) ..Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air)..$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ..Ptas.	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.50
Switzerland ..S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ..$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ..$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ..$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00

23-6-76

INTERNATIONAL
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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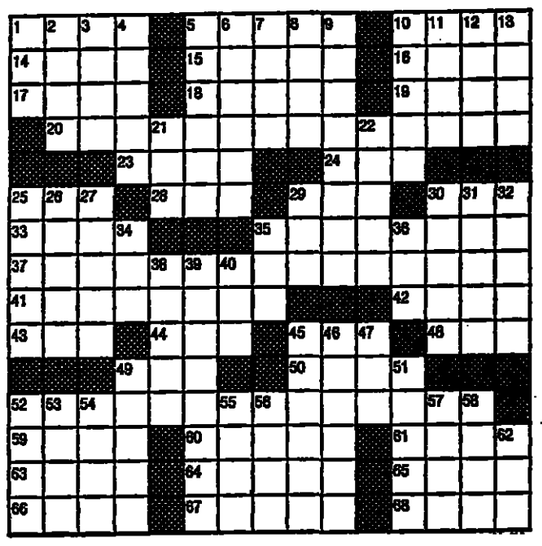
CROSSWORD — *Edited by Will Weng*

ACROSS

1 Sugar or meat
5 Fundamental
10 Kind of opera
14 Alan or Robert
15 Protozoan
16 Arm bone
17 Mire, in Scotland
18 Dissected an apple
19 Celebrity
20 Narrow victory
23 Author Richard
24 Daniel Beard's org.
25 Spotlight
28 Staten, for one: Abbr.
29 Sine —— non
30 King of Judah
33 Egyptian spirit body
35 Hints
37 Playground instructions
41 Patient's goal
42 Leningrad river
43 Biblical craft
44 One —— time
45 "—— Pinafore"
48 "—— Little Indians"
49 School org.
50 Horse fodder
52 Mrs. Farmer annoyances
58 Yellow-fever pioneer
60 Liquid measure
61 Wash
63 Tract
64 Girl's name
65 Partner of Andy
66 Senator from R.I.
67 Penal and solar: Abbr.
68 Barracuda

DOWN

1 Hang back
2 Earthen pot
3 Genesis name
4 Electrical unit
5 Sir Francis and family
6 Without a sense of right
7 Indian of Sonora
8 Encourage
9 Beetles
10 Type of drug
11 Potpourri
12 Soon
13 Window or counter
21 —— alai
22 Indian or orange
25 "Ad —— per aspera"
26 More crude
27 Kind of full
29 Can. province
30 Item of property
31 Forestall, with "off"
32 African dam
34 Transport for Martians
35 Bashful
36 Poetic contraction
38 Egg-shaped
39 Structures above altars
40 ——-la-la
45 "—— Abe"
46 Corded fabric
47 Violent rain: Abbr.
49 Piano part
51 Marner
52 Pitfall
53 Present
54 Stagger
55 Easter or calla
56 Inflammation: Suffix
57 Boot or Walter
58 Bacchanalian cry
62 N.Y. time



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	25	77	Clear	MADRID	29	84	Clear
AMSTERDAM	23	73	Clear	MILAN	30	86	Clear
ANKARA	23	73	Clear	MONTREAL	22	72	Overcast
ATHENS	30	86	Clear	MOSCOW	19	66	Cloudy
BEIRUT	30	86	Variable	MUNICH	25	77	Clear
BELGRADE	29	84	Clear	NEW YORK	24	75	Overcast
BERLIN	22	72	Variable	NICE	26	79	Clear
BRUSSELS	24	75	Clear	OSLO	21	70	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	29	84	Clear	PARIS	25	82	Clear
BUDAPEST	27	81	Clear	PRAGUE	24	75	Clear
CASABLANCA	23	73	Overcast	ROME	29	84	Clear
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy	SOFIA	25	77	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	29	84	Clear	STOCKHOLM	18	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	19	66	Fog	TEHRAN	34	93	Clear
EDINBURGH	19	66	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	28	82	Clear
FLORENCE	32	90	Clear	TUNIS	27	81	Clear
FRANKFURT	26	79	Variable	VIENNA	27	81	Clear
GENEVA	27	81	Clear	WARSAW	21	70	Clear
HELSINKI	19	66	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	27	81	Overcast
ISTANBUL	27	81	Clear	ZURICH	26	82	Clear
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Clear				
LISBON	29	84	Clear				
LONDON	24	75	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

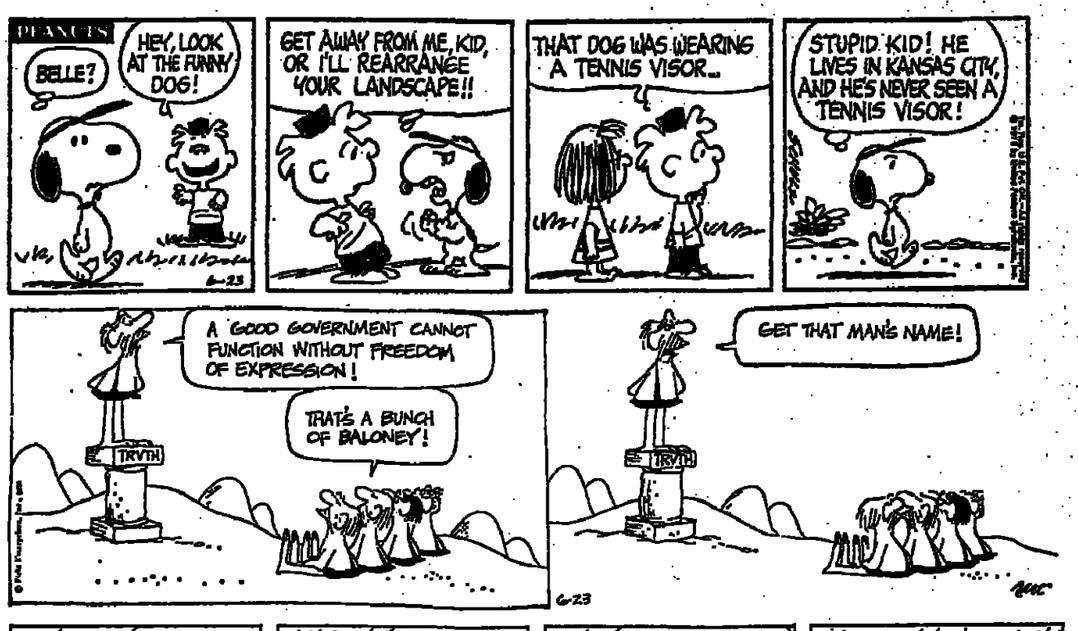
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June 22, 1976

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(w) Alexander Fund	$7.40
(d) Trustcor Intl. Fd (ARIF)	$8.51
Austral Select Fd	$2.71
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:	
— (d) Saerbond	SF788.50
— (d) Combar	SF744
— (d) Grobar	SF584
— (d) Stockbar	SF899
(w) Bruxinvest	$13.90
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$13.44
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.90
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd	$7.89
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.80
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.02
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,120
(d) Caribico Open-End	$133.65
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.16
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$323.41
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.69
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$12.59
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.75
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF570
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF68.25
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF85.25
— (d) Ussec	SF959
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF130.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.31
(d) CSF Fund	SF24.72
(d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.69
(w) D.G.C.	$40.82
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.17
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$13.08
(w) Dr Interch. Inv Fd.	$11.84
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,009
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM31.40
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM71.30
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$17.42
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$52.01
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.90
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$39.22
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$12.12
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$122.22
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$13.82
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$28.43
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$65.56
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$20.12
(w) Fonselex Issue Fr.	SF1,752
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF72.05
(d) Fonditalia	$9.99
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.45
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.77
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$8.89
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$12.27
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$31.33
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.93
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l.	$7.97
(w) Hausemann Holdgs. NV.	$6,626
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$35.02
(d) Icofund	$9.85
(d) Interfund S.A.	$2.76
(w) Intermarket Fund	$112.01
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$33.34
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.43
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$34.87
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.10
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$7.20
(d) L.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.76
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.13
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$50.85
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.84
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$48.21
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$16.15
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,628
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.21
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$20.75
(r) Leverage Cap Hold	$29.85
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&ST Multi-way Fd.	SF411
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF345.50
(w) Luxfund	$12.35
(m) Magnum Fund Ltd.	$38.96
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$9.85
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.75
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.30
(w) N.A.M.F.	$43.49
(w) Nippon Fund	$43.04
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.26
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd.	$6.77
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$5.81
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$32.55
(d) Rents Fund	LF1,880
(d) Rentinvest	LF582
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.47
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF61.30
Share Realty N.V.	$15.42
Share International N.V.	$4.67
SEPEO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.98
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM38.40
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parton Sw. S. Ent.	SF1,567.50
— (r) Securwiss	SF957
(d) Sorca Fund	$231.64
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF473
— (d) Intervalor	SF968
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF374.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF218.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select	SF79.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF95.50
(w) Talent Global Fund	$2.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sval)	$37.25
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V.	$37.26
(w) Transpacific Fund	$20.85
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF96
— (d) Bond Invest	SF98.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF75.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF112.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF92
— (d) Globinvest	SF97
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF78.50
— (d) Sonstac-Invest	SF356.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF134
— (d) Sima Swiss Fr Est	SF177.50
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM16.20
— (d) Europafonds	DM31.85
— (d) Unifonds	DM26.80
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.45
— (d) Unispecial	DM61.65
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.26
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd.	$12.03
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.16
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,268.10
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,832.71
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$443.25
(w) Worldwide Securities	$48.78
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,861.11

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ‡ — New; N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; s — Asked; b — bid. Change P/Y $10. to $1 per unit.



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — *that scrambled word game*

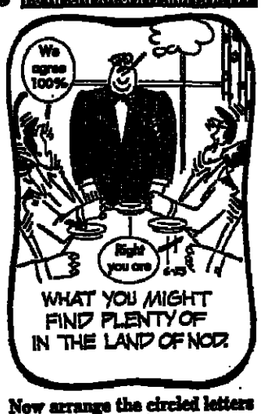
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OPEEL

NICCY

GINMOH

CHISPY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: ○○○○-○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GAVEL STUNG RABBIT ERMINE

Answer: *Everyone thinks he is but the bride*—THE BEST MAN

BOOKS

LIVING TROPHIES

By Peter Batten. Assisted by Deborah Stancil. Cromell. 246 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

MY first visit to the Central Park Zoo occurred when I was 7 years old. It was feeding time in the lion house and I remember thrilling to the roars of the hungry animals as they leaped up on the bars of their cages. This was before television, and wild animals had not yet become commonplace. As an adolescent, I returned alone to the zoo, hoping to repeat the experience. I was still impressed, partly through having read the entire Tarzan series, with large animals. The second visit was a failure: The lions, tigers, leopards and cheetahs lay silent and indifferent in their cages as their food was thrown in. What had happened, I wondered? Perhaps, I thought, these were the same animals I had seen 10 years earlier and they had grown bored with zoo life.

"Living Trophies," by Peter Batten, offers some answers to my question. A former zoo director and designer, Batten spent four months, together with his research associate, Deborah Stancil, inspecting and photographing almost 200 zoos in the United States. To call his findings depressing would be putting it mildly. Most zoos, he says, suffer from insolvency, the incompetence of many of the people who work in them, the "hypercompetitiveness" of their directors, the inefficiency of the civil service to staff and maintain them properly and the ignorance or cruelty of a large proportion of the visiting public. Judging from his savage tone, Mr. Batten has seen enough atrocities to turn him into something of a wild animal himself.

Here are some of the abuses he lists and sometimes documents: Many bird's wings are clipped so that they are easier to house; a male lion had been castrated, declawed, suffered his canine teeth to be ground away, and, as a final twist, had had his tongue amputated by a vandal; nonabrasive floors caused excessive hoof growth that crippled zebras and other hoofed animals; abrasive floors wore away the claws, then the flesh, of animals who are natural diggers; birds and animals accustomed to tropical climates were given unheated tin drums in which to sleep in places where the temperatures fell as low as 17 degrees Fahrenheit; animals were often given too much or too little light and their sight was damaged; many animals sustained injuries from metal spikes that projected into their cages; alligators' eyes were gouged out by vandals; cherry bombs were thrown into cages; Coke bottles were thrown down hippos' throats; a baby elephant was given an overdose of drugs by "playful" young visitors; any number of animals have developed neuroses as a result of teasing, noise, lack of occupation and improper environments.

When drunks or exhibitionists invaded the cages of large animals, it was invariably the animal who was shot, and I have no doubt that Mr. Batten feels that this form of "justice" was arbitrary at best. Incompatible animals were often put in the same cage, with the result that some killed the others. In the case of chimpanzees, which of all animals are most like man in their behavior, three males developed a homosexual ménage à trois.

In "Living Trophies," the author objects to the image of the animal as a plaything with only the most minimal needs and intelligence. At a time when many psychotherapies are desperately reaching for the animal in man, he would seem to be justified in his indignation. The press releases and "educational" materials sent out by some zoos are described by Batten as "abominable snow jobs." He deplores the fact that zoo directors have tenure and are virtually impossible to remove even when their incompetence has been dramatically demonstrated. Another thing that spurs his ire is the preference in zoos for "fashionable" or "exotic" animals like cheetahs and the downgrading of species native to the United States.

While the author is an angry man, he does offer a series of constructive suggestions. Animals, he says, should have a bill of rights too, and one that is enforced. I expected him to suggest, after criticizing their food and housing, that they be put on welfare as well. The zoo directors, according to the author, should undergo a complete course of professional training in several fields, including administration and animal care. Batten feels that zoos should be funded by the U.S. government, that animals should be selectively, not randomly, bred and that birth control should be practiced to prevent growth beyond the zoos' capacity—especially since the surplus animals are sometimes sold to experimental laboratories, hunting organizations and other commercial exploiters of animals.

After admitting that humane and conservation organizations do a certain amount of good, Batten adds disappearable. Batten adds with only one or two exceptions their founders have become "unsufferable bores" who refuse to cooperate with other groups whose views differ in minor ways from their own. There are 385 aquariums, housing 130,000 specimens now in the United States. After toying with the notion of euthanasia for a large number of their suffering animals, the author grudgingly settles for a program of reform based on smaller zoos that would be capable of giving better care to their charges. The apathetic, obese, neurotic creatures we see in many zoos do not do justice, Batten says, to the majesty of creation. If he does succeed in cleaning up our zoos, I, for one, hope he will then turn his evangelist's zeal to that other apathetic, obese, neurotic species on this side of the bars.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	A	L	F			A	C	A	T		S	P	A	T
A	M	I	L	S		C	O	M	A		T	A	R	O
S	T	R	A	W		U	N	I	T		R	H	E	A
H	E	A	T	E	R		C	L	O	S	E			
			T	E	A	M	E	D	U	P	W	I	T	H
		S	E	T	T	E	R		A	N	N	I	E	
		F	A	R		S	O	N	D	E	R		K	E	R
H	O	L	Y	C	O	W		I	N	S	P	I	R	E
A	L	A		I	N	S	E	C	T		R	E	S	
D	I	M	E	S			B	E	I	M	I	R		
J	O	I	N	E	D	F	O	R	C	E	S			
			A	S	I	A	N		E	R	O	D	E	S
B	U	L	B		A	R	I	D		G	N	O	M	E
U	R	A	L		N	A	Z	I		E	E	R	I	E
M	I	R	E		A	D	E	N		R	A	T	A	

BRIDGE — *By Alan Truscott*

Some of the happiest moments for defenders occur when they lull a declarer into a sense of false security. A good example is the diagramed deal.

Most South players would open with one diamond, but the partnership was using a canapé style in which the shorter suit is bid first. South should certainly have bid four hearts at his second turn: Four clubs was a slam suggestion that was not justified.

The spade jack was led, and declarer won with the ace and led a diamond. When East ducked, South won with the king, crossed to the heart king and led another diamond. East put in the ace this time and led a club three, a delicate false card.

The declarer played low, and West took his king and continued the suit. The position was this:

NORTH
♠ Q97
♡ J962
◇ —
♣ J

WEST
♠ KJ103
♡ Q
◇ 7
♣ 2

EAST
♠ 8
♡ 9
◇ J
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ A
◇ Q
♣ A

South ruffed in dummy, and felt confident of two tricks. West could not have the singleton heart queen, he thought, and East had to have at least one more club. It was therefore entirely safe to take a trump finesse.

But when he led to the heart jack, his world collapsed. East produced the queen and gave his partner a club ruff for down one.

NORTH
♠ AQ97
♡ K1062
◇ 98
♣ J86

WEST (D)
♠ KJ103
♡ Q8
◇ 72
♣ K9754

EAST
♠ 8642
♡ 954
◇ KJ84
♣ 103

SOUTH
♠ 5
♡ A773
◇ KQ1053
♣ AQ2

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♡
Pass	3 ♡	Pass	4 ♣
Pass	4 ♡	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade jack.

هكذا من الأصل

onnors Impresses s Ashe Struggles

MBLEDON, England, June UPI).—Jimmy Connors ham- d his Wimbledon challenge mphatic straight-set style y as the top five male seeds made it to the third round e £280,000 All-England tour- nt.

hile Connors powered past n Stephen Warboys, 6-3, 6-2 looking every bit the favor- defending champion Arthur still was struggling to find rm of a top seed. He sid- d by edging Australian Allan , 7-5, 8-9, 9-7, 7-5, in a three- match played on an outside in 90-degree temperatures.

the second straight day rs routed his opponent; it lear early that the Briton io match for the American ander, who broke through Warboy's first service and coasted the rest of the

other seeds, Ilie Nastase and Bjorn Borg, matched Connors' easy second-round victory on a day which saw all seeded players come through once again. Nastase needed no tantrums and few fireworks to beat Yugoslavia's Zeljko Franulovic, 6-1, 7-5, 6-3, in the day's most predictable match since the two have met five times in five weeks, with a similar result each time.

Borg, 20, has never looked completely comfortable on the fast grass of center court which nullifies much of his topspin, but showed no signs of being ill at ease as he turned on a near-perfect serve and volley game to down American Marty Riessen, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.

Adriano Panatta, the No. 5 seed, had the roughest ride into the third round, beating Australian Dale Collings, who served for the match in the fourth set before being hauled back by the Italian, 9-7, 2-6, 3-6, 8-6, 6-1.

Stan Smith won his first-round match against Patricio Cornejo, the Chilean Davis Cup player, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, to become the 16th American out of 23 hopefuls to reach the second round.

Top seed Chris Evert, playing on an outside court packed by a shirt-sleeve crowd, hardly broke a sweat in beating fellow-American Linda Rupert Thomas 6-1, 6-1 in her opening-round match as the women's seeds also came through unscathed. Yvonne Cawley of Australia, the No. 2 seed, hit some loose patches before disposing of Dutch girl Elly Vessies-Appel, 6-2, 7-5.

In two all-American clashes, Lea Antonopolis upset Sue Mehmedbasich 6-3, 6-1, and Valerie Ziegenfuss beat Laurie Tenney, 6-3, 6-4.

Ashe never dominated his match; he found no strategy that worked, and was kept off balance by the rangy stand so that his electrifying shots came only in spurts.

He doublefaulted away the tie breaker which lost him the second set, and Stone won it 11 tie-break points to 9.

Ashe was leading 6-7 in the third set and Stone was serving. Six times the game went to deuce. At advantage, Ashe uncorked a smoking service return backhand down the line and at last went two sets up.

Stone faltered late in the three-hour match. Serving at 5-6, he doublefaulted twice. Ashe returned the favor by putting two easy returns out. But a dazzling service return to match point and then his patent backhand cross-court pass finally gave Ashe the match.

ennis Results

WOMEN'S SINGLES

(First Round)

awley, Australia, d. E. Vessies-Holland, 6-2, 7-5; C. Evert, U.S., Thomas, U.S., 6-1, 6-1; V. Wade, d. M. Tyler, Britain, 6-3, 6-4; ger, S. Africa, d. V. Ruzici, a, 6-2, 6-4; B. Stove, Holland, Hagelsen, U.S., 6-3, 6-0; L. Au- U.S., d. S. Mehmedbasich, U.S., 1; J. Fayter, Britain, d T Holland, 6-2, 6-4; C. Dorner, a, d. J. Dimond, Australia, 6-2, Guerrant, U.S., d. G. Lovera, 6-7, 6-2, V. Ziegenfuss, U.S., ney, U.S., 6-3, 6-4.

myrova, Russia, d. B. Thomp- Italy, 6-1, 6-1; W. Wooldridge, d. M. Simonescu, Romania, 7-5, Molesworth, Britain, d. R.A se, S. Africa, 6-3, 6-2; J. Rus- S., d. L. Charles, Britain, 6-4, J. Anthony, U.S., d. A. Cooper, 6-2, 6-3; M. Louie, U.S., d. ncaster-Kerr, Australia, 6-3, 6-3; Australia, d. M. Redondo, U.S.,

ker, Britain, d. M. Wilkstadt, 6-1, 7-5; K. Harter, U.S., d. F. Romania, 6-4, 7-5; T. Freta, L. Hlatchford, Britain, 7-5, Fromholtz, Australia, d. Y. S. Africa, 6-1, 6-4

ms, U.S., d. L. Beaven, Britain, B. Cuypers, S. Africa, d. W. Australia, 6-3, 6-4; M. Bueno, d. R. Tenney, U.S., 6-4, 6-4; on, U.S., d. C. Mattison, Aus- 6-3, 6-3.

MEN'S SINGLES

(Second Round)

ase, Romania, d. Z. Franulovic, 6-1, 7-5, 6-3; J. Connors, U.S., Warboys, Britain, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3; Sweden, d. M. Riessen, U.S., 6-4; A. Panatta, Italy, d. D. U.S., 9-7, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

e, U.S., d. A. Stone, Australia, 6-7, 7-5; I. el Shafei, Egypt, Carmichael, Australia, 6-3, 6-4, Sutton, S. Africa, d. S. Menon, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

(First Round)

th, U.S., d. P. Cornejo, Chile, 6-4, 7-5; F. Pala, Paraguay, d. S. Africa, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4; K. Germany, d. M. Cahill, U.S., 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; B. Martin, U.S., ert, U.S., 7-5, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4; Britain, d. A. Munoz, Spain, 6-4; W. Fibak, Poland, d. ger, U.S., 3-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-1.

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ay, U.S., d. J. Passbender, ay, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 5-3; M. n, Australia, d. R. Moore, S. 6-4, 4-6, 3-9, 7-5, 6-4; C. Lewis, nd, d. J. Hrebec, Czech., 6-3, etired; P. Dent, Australia, d. Britain, 4-6, 3-7, 6-2, 9-8, 7-5.

, U.S., d. I. Molina, Colombia, 6-3, 6-4; B. Buttis, Australia, Mamma, 9-7, 6-1; 6-1.

ohmann, W. Germany, d. Mot- tain, 9-8, 6-1, retired.



United Press International.

CLOSE TO BAN—A's manager Chuck Tanner argues with plate umpire Mick Bremigan about the strike zone as first-base ump Russ Goetz listens. Tanner's words got him tossed out of game in fourth inning. Rangers won, 1-0.

Texas' Blyleven Leads Domination by Pitchers

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, June 22.—It was a pitcher's night in the American League, one hurler tossing a one-hitter, another a two-hitter, and a third winning on a three-hitter.

Bert Blyleven allowed his only hit in the fifth, as the Texas Rangers beat Oakland, 1-0, last night while Wayne Garland of Baltimore had his no-hit bid ruined in the eighth on a two-out single. He allowed another base hit in the ninth as he blanked the Red Sox, 2-0. Ed Figueroa had the other strong arm, tossing a three-hitter as the New York Yankees beat Cleveland, 6-0.

At Oakland, Calif., the only hit in the 10-inning game off Blyleven was a line drive single to left by Ken McMullen leading off in the fifth. The victory was the 100th in Blyleven's major league career and came after five consecutive losses. It was his first victory since coming to Texas in a trade with the Minnesota Twins on June 1.

Bob Grieve's homer, his ninth, in the 10th won the game and came off loser Paul Mitchell, it was only the sixth Texas hit of the game.

At Baltimore, after serving his apprenticeship, strong-armed Garland has moved swiftly to the head of the Orioles' mound class with his dazzling two-hitter over the Red Sox. Garland, one of the unsigned Orioles, had a no-hitter shattered by Rico Petrocelli's two-out eighth-inning single. He still posted his first complete game major league victory in addition to matching his victory total of seven for the past two seasons.

"How does it feel?" Garland said. "Well, somebody got a hit and I lost the no-hitter. I knew I was pitching a no-hitter, though, even with the scoreboard broken."

Mark Belanger smashed his first home run of the season and that was all Garland, 7-0, needed until Ken Singleton's RBI double in the seventh inning gave the 25-year-old righty an insurance run. His earned run average is 2.25.

The former reliever said, "I've got a better rhythm going for me as a starting pitcher, starting is easier for a lot of reasons, but mainly because you know when you've got to be ready. As a relief pitcher you have to be prepared to pitch every day.

At New York, Willie Randolph's two-run fourth-inning triple backed the pitching of Figueroa and extended New York's winning streak to seven games.

Figueroa struck out seven Indians and walked two in raising his record to 8-4 with his second shutout of the season.

Randolph's triple followed a two-out double by Craig Nettles and a walk to Oscar Gamble to give the Yankees a 3-0 lead. New York had scored a run in the second inning when Chris Chambliss tripled and scored on a single by Nettles, who also drove in the final run in the eighth with a single, his third hit of the game.

White Sox 2, Royals 1

At Kansas City, Jim Spencer, who singled in the game-tying run with two out in the ninth inning, singled to right field to score Jorge Orta with one out in the 11th and lead Chicago to a 2-1 victory over the Royals, breaking 10-game losing streak. Spencer's game-winning hit came after Orta singled to open the inning and was moved to second on a sacrifice bunt by Bubby Bradford, who was safe at first when Royals' pitcher Tom Hall attempted to throw out Orta at second.

Tigers 2, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, Ben Ogilvie's home run in the 11th inning, his sixth of the season and third against Milwaukee, gave Detroit a 3-2 victory.

Angels 2, Twins 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Pinch-hitter Bill Melton singled home Bob Jones with one out in the 10th inning to give the Angels a 2-1 victory over Minnesota. After loser Dave Goltz, now 7-4, struck out Ron Jackson to open the 10th, Jones, Dave Chalk and Melton followed with consecutive singles.

Phillies 8, Expos 3

At Philadelphia, Greg Luzinski doubled to ignite a four-run fourth inning and added the 100th homer of his career in the fifth as the Phillies increased their National League East lead to 8 1/2 games with an 8-3 victory over Montreal. The Phillies took a 1-0 lead off starter and loser Dan Warthen, 1-8, in the third as Dave Cash tripled after a walk to Bob Boone.

Braves 11, Astros 9

At Atlanta, Jim Wynn's two-run homer in the seventh inning carried the Braves to an 11-9 victory over Houston. Wynn's homer came off Gene Pentz, 9-1, after Rowland Office slapped his fourth hit of the game—a single—in extending his hitting streak to 26 games. The Astros had tied the score at 9-9 in the sixth with five unearned runs, highlighted by a three-run homer by Leon Roberts.

Reds 3, Dodgers 1

At Cincinnati, Ken Griffey and George Foster blasted home runs on consecutive pitches to power the Reds to a 3-1 victory over Los Angeles as rookie Pat Zachry hurled a four-hitter. With the score tied, 1-1, Griffey connected for his fourth homer, off Doug Rau. Foster then hit Rau's next delivery into the left-field stands for his 15th homer to boost his league-leading RBI total to 60.

Cardinals 7, Mets 2

At St. Louis, Lou Brock singled home two runs in the second inning and Lynn McGlothen won his sixth game as the Cardinals beat New York, 7-2. Brock singled home McGlothen, who had singled, and Bake McBride, who had walked. Mike Tyson reached base in the inning on a fielder's choice and scored on Don Kessinger's single.

Padres 6, Giants 3

At San Diego, Johnny Grubb and Willie Davis hit home runs to pace a 13-hit attack and give the Padres a 6-3 victory over San Francisco.

hn Move: Made as Savior, or on Orders?

By Red Smith

YORK, June 22 (NYT). uld be a pleasure to Bowie Kuhn as a knight ing armor riding up on swivel chair to save from dishonor, but the formance charts discour- view.

past-performance charts that the baseball com- r says and does what his rs tell him to say and it follows from this that padlocked Charley Fin- in emporium he was act- er orders. It is 17 to 5 e of the more influential ers, like Walter O'Malley, lean on him before he the sale of Vida Blue, and Rollie Fingers null, nux vomica.

may or may not be the mplaisant of the five lonors baseball has had e crooked World Series convinced owners that eeded a house dick to he halls, but he is easily t willing spokesman for who pay his salary. It e a fine touch of irony tion in this case got the fouled up with litiga- t those he was trying kicked him out. litigation soon will start. has asked his lawyers to multi-million-dollar suit, or an injunction blocking cancellation of the sale and Fingers to Boston, to the Yankees. Finley the most profitable deal nnals of the slave trade got $3.5 million for three and the Oakland ego- is not one to give back nd of money without a

Indeed, that kind of commands such respect ch men that Finley is pported by some owners uld expect to find on side.

were Mr. Finley I'd be ems," says Gussie Busch outs. "It's his money."

Steinbrenner 3d, who million for Rudi and is accustomed to spend- Yankee money as he

It is only by special tion from Kuhn that mer is openly running kees this year; but gradi- tude is not likely to influence George unduly. And, of course, Blue, Rudi and Fingers have a stake in the game, too.

Kuhn soon will be hauled into court, which couldn't have happened to the first commissioner, Kenesaw Mountain Landis. After the 1919 World Series scandal, the owners were desperate to scrub up the game's reputation. They hired Landis off the federal bench to restore public confidence in the sport, and 15 of the 16 owners gave their word that they would never contest one of his decisions in court. Phil Ball of the St. Louis Browns hated Landis's guts, refused to sign the pledge and on one occasion did sue to overturn a ruling. He lost.

The others lived in fear of the fierce little old rooster. "We're doing it this way," Landis would tell them, and if anyone demurred he would say, "Then I quit," and panic would ensue. When Landis died, the owners promised themselves they would never again surrender such power to a shoo-fly. Not every baseball man's word is his bond, but this is one promise they have kept.

So the chances are Kuhn will be sued by some and saluted by others as all-good, all-just, all-wise and all-merciful. Bowie says the spectacle of the Yankees and Red Sox buying stars for $3.5 million cash is "devastating to baseball's reputation for integrity and to public confidence in the game."

The key words in that statement are "$3.5 million cash." Neither the commissioner nor any of the owners who were scandalized by the deals has ever expressed repugnance at the buying and selling of human beings. It is the price they find obscene, not the commerce.

Kuhn refused to approve the deal not only because there was too much money involved but also because it weakens the Oakland team on the field. By this precedent he sets himself up as a one-man council on wage and price stability and final judge of the wisdom of all player exchanges. He permits Calvin Griffith to collect $300,000 in a deal for Bert Blyleven but rules $1 million too high for Rollie Fingers. He lets Finley dispose of Reggie Jackson but not Joe Rudi. He assumes authority over all transactions between clubs, all negotiations between club and player, all bonus discussions with free agents. Maybe he'll make it retroactive and disallow the Mets' trade of Nolan Ryan for Jim Fregosi.

It says here he can't get away with it. "Sheer insanity," says Marvin Miller, who speaks for the players. The ruling could, in fact, be suicidal. Kuhn had to fight for his job last summer, and one of those who voted to keep him in office was George Steinbrenner, then theoretically under suspension by the commissioner.

The difference between trading a player for a bird dog and selling him for $1 million is a difference of degree, and degree only. Blue, Rudi and Fingers were unhappy working for Finley, were playing out the option year on their contracts and will become free agents when the season ends unless somebody gets their names on paper before then. Their interests cannot be disregarded and, for that matter, neither can Finley's.

Kuhn says Charley has to give back the $3.5 million, take back three dissatisfied employees and pay them until October, when he loses them for nothing. It won't wash.

Sullivan Joins NFL Redskins As Fourth Passer

WASHINGTON, June 22 (UPI).—The Washington Redskins yesterday announced the signing of former Atlanta Falcon quarterback Pat Sullivan, a free agent, to be the fourth quarterback on the squad.

Coach George Allen said: "Anytime we have an opportunity to improve our ball club, we try to." He gave no hint as to what plans he has for his quarterbacks.

Sullivan, 26, won the Heisman Trophy in 1971 while at Auburn. But at Atlanta, he worked behind Kim McQuilken, Bob Lee and Steve Bartkowski and was unable to hold onto a starting position.

The Redskins also have passers Billy Kilmer, Randy Johnson and Joe Theismann.

Men's 1,500 Record Set

Babashoff, Goodell Swim to World Marks

LONG BEACH, Calif., June 22 (AP)—America's swim queen, Shirley Babashoff, shattered the world record in the women's 800-meter freestyle, and high-school junior Brian Goodell broke his second world mark, winning the men's 1,500-meter freestyle last night at the U.S. Olympic swimming trials.

Babashoff, who already had set four American records in this competition, swam the 800 in 8 minutes 39.63 seconds, erasing both the established world record of Australian Jennifer Turrall, 8:42.88, and the pending world mark by East Germany's Petra Thumer, 8:40.68.

The men's 1,500 also saw a world 800-meter record when Bobby Hackett reached that point in 8:01.54, setting a torrid pace for Goodell.

Goodell, 17, took over 200 meters later and bettered both the established world record of 15:20.91 by Tim Shaw and the pending mark, set last February, of 15:10.89 by Steve Holland of Australia. Goodell clocked 15:06.66. Shaw, ill recently, finished last in 15:45.29.

Hackett finished second in 15:12.75, with Paul Hartloff third in 15:13.78.

The three top finishers all qualified for the Olympic team.

Holland had held the world record for 800 at 8:02.91, and Hackett's time will go into the record book despite the fact it came during a split in a longer race.

"I think it gives everyone a lot more confidence," Babashoff said. "The East Germans can be beaten."

Goodell recalled that "early in the day I imagined what the crowd was going to be like. I listened to the crowd during Shirley's race. When the crowd is really yelling, I try to swim faster."

Earlier in the Olympic trials, Goodell had set a world record in the 400-meter freestyle.

"They opened the door and we can do better," Babashoff said of the record time set by the East German women. In the qualifying for the 800 last Friday, she had set an American record of 8:46.00.

Despite her arduous schedule of events, with four first places in final events before the 800, the blonde star said: "I'm not tired, I'm excited."

With her yellow bathing cap and goggles that have become her trademark, Babashof remained among the leaders during the first 500 meters as Jo Harshbarger set the pace. Then, Nicole Kramer, 14, moved into the lead as Harshbarger dropped back and Babashoff remained second after 600 meters.

At 700 meters, Babashoff, 160 pounds, forged ahead and from then on it was a sprint to the world record, with Kramer finishing second at 8:42.29.

Also qualifying for the United States team was Wendy Weinberg, 17, who finished third among the eight finalists, clocking 8:45.12.

Camille Wright set the 13th American record of the trials with a time of 1:01.84 in the women's 100-meter butterfly. Wendy Boglioli, who held the record at 1:02.14, finished second in 1:02.07. Third went to Lelei Fonoimoana, who swam 1:02.11.

Joe Bottom, who already had qualified for the team, won the men's 100 butterfly in 54.97, behind the 54.56 clocked by Mark Spitz when he qualified in 1972. Gary Hall became the oldest member of the Olympic team at 24 when he finished second in 55.05. Third place went to Matt Vogel, 18, at 55.25.

E. Germans to Have Big Group in Montreal

EAST BERLIN June 22 (Reuters) — East Germany bettered only by the Soviet Union and the United States at the 1972 Olympics, yesterday named a squad of nearly 300 to challenge for Olympic medals in Montreal next month.

National sports federation president Manfred Ewald listed 289 competitors, with eight more places still open and depending on the outcome of performances in the next few days. Seven members of the squad that won 20 gold medals in Munich four years ago will be seeking to retain their titles, including track sprinter Renate Stecher and swim king Roland Matthes. Each won two events in 1972.



Associated Press.

Shirley Babashoff is up in arms after world mark.

Unknown U.S. Runner Hurdles Into Olympic Picture

By Robert Fachet

EUGENE, Ore., June 22 (WP).—Edwin Moses, the man from Morehouse College, continued his incredible career as an intermediate hurdling neophyte last night by smashing the American 400-meter record in a dramatic final that left Jim Bolding and Ralph Mann among the ever-growing army of American track stars who won't be competing in Montreal.

In the Olympic trials finals, Rick Wohlhuter ground down his 800-meter oppostition in 1 minute 44.78 seconds and seemed a shoo-in to complete a double in the talent-poor 1,500 later in the week. Mac Wilkins tossed the discus 224 feet 2 inches on his first attempt and was joined by veterans John Powell and Jay Silvester in a potent three-man squad.

On the women's front, Brenda Morehead of Tennessee State flirted with the world record as she edged Florida high school girl Chandra Cheeseborough in the 100 meters, clocking 11.08 compared to the 11.04 mark of West Germany's Inge Helten.

There was good news, too, from Houston McTear, the 100-meter qualifier of Sunday, who reported that "I'll be okay in about a week" with what apparently was a charley-horse instead of a torn left hamstring.

Steve Williams passed out of Olympic range when he skipped the 200-meter heats. A petition for relay duty was circulated in his behalf, but it seemed certain to fail.

Both Bolding and Mann, the silver medalist at Munich, tied up in the late stages of the 400-meter hurdles race just as Morehouse coach Roy Jackson had figured after mapping the earlier heats. Moses left them stumbling over hurdles as he breasted the tape in 48.30 seconds.

Only Olympic champions David Hemery (48.12 in 1968) and John Akii-Bua (47.82 in 1972) have gone faster.

NCAA champion Quentin Wheeler of San Diego State and Mike Shine of Penn State earned the other Montreal assignments and Shine, after finishing, kneeled down on the track with his head in his hands.

Moses was a competent quarter-miler and high hurdler until Jackson persuaded him to try the intermediate hurdles last fall. He scored a sensational victory at the Penn Relays in 48.8, then learned the facts of hurdling life with a spill in the NCAA Division III meet and a look-around fourth-place disaster in the AAU.

"I told him every runner has a catastrophe," said Jackson, a practicing minister, "and it's good he had his then and not now. By falling in Division III, he couldn't run in the NCAA, so he went to the AAU instead and we got a chance to look at these guys. Everything works out for the best."

Wohlhuter covered the first 400 in 50.7 seconds, which left both the crowd and the opposition gasping. But he experienced no difficulty the rest of the way as James Robinson of California was an untroubled second and Mark Enyeart, Wohlhuter's conqueror of a year ago, edged Villanova's Mark Belger for third.

"I said 'holy cow' when I heard the split," Wohlhuter said, "but I wasn't startled by it. I figured there was still a quarter to go and everyone had to run that fast. I was totally under control. I had to take the pace of the time would have been slower and more would have had a shot at me."

Wilkins, the world record holder, Powell, the man he overturned and frequently reminds of it, and Silvester, heading for his fourth Olympics, about assured their berths with 209-plus throws in the first round of the discus.

Record in Poland

WARSAW, June 22 (AP).—Irena Szewinska of Poland set a world record in the 400-meter run today, clocking 49.5 seconds at a meet in Bydgoszcz, central Poland. The previous record of 49.77 belonged to Christine Brehmer of East Germany and was set earlier this year.

Szewinska, 30, slowed down towards the end of the lap as she had almost no opposition. The runner-up, Donna Murray of Britain, clocked 51.59.

Earlier in the day, Szewinska edged Sonia Lannaman, of Britain, over 100 meters with a time of 11.22 seconds.

U.S. Sprinter Chases Dream

EUGENE, Ore., June 22 (UPI).—Harvey Glance's boyhood dream is coming true, step by step, as he imagined it four years ago as a ninth grader watching the Munich Olympic Games on television.

Glance, now 19 and on the threshold of becoming the world's best sprinter, says he hardly believes what is happening to him.

Watching the Olympic Games in 1972, Glance sang the words to the national anthem every time an American stepped on the victory stand. He fantasized himself on that stand, the whole world watching, and the thrill of it all almost overwhelmed him.

After winning the 100-meter dash at the U.S. Olympic track and field trials Monday in the good time of 10.11, Glance passed the second level of his three-step goal and now needs to win the gold medal at Montreal next month to complete his dream.

"When I became the national champion in both sprints earlier this month," said Glance, a freshman at Auburn, "I began taking myself seriously. Until then I thought I was pretty good but not that good. I beat a pretty good field in the trials, which was my second goal, and now I'm looking forward to the Olympic Games. I think highly of Valery Borzov (winner of the 100 and 200 in Munich), Don Quarrie and Silvio Leonard. They are really something and I'd like to run against them."

Borzov of Russia reportedly has a serious injury and his chances of competing at Montreal are regarded as less than 50-50 by his coach.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal ..... 000 200 000—2 10 2
Philadelphia ... 007 412 00x—8 6 0
Warthen, Granger (4), Sherman (6), Lang (7) and Foote; Underwood, McCraw (9) and Boone. W—Underwood (4-1). L—Warthen (1-8). HR—Morales (2d), Luzinski (9th).

Houston ..... 200 105 000— 9 16 0
Atlanta ..... 005 510 22x—11 14 2
Andujar, J. Rierko (4), Siebert (4), Pentz (6), Forsch (9) and Herrmann; Moret, Dal Canton (1), Sosa (6) and Correll. W—Sosa (4-4). L—Pentz (9-1). HR—Cedeno (11th), Roberts (8th), Wynn (9th).

Los Angeles ... 100 000 000—1 4 0
Cincinnati ..... 000 102 00x—3 7 0
Rau, Hough (8) and Yeager; Zachry (6-2) and Bench. L—Rau (6-4). HR—Griffey (4th), Foster (15th).

New York ..... 000 100 001—2 8 0
St. Louis ..... 030 210 10x—7 12 1
Koosman, Apodaca (5), Lolich (8) and Grote; McGlothen, Hrabosky (7) and Ferguson. W—McGlothen (8-6). L—Koosman (5-6).

San Francisco .. 000 000 210—3 5 2
San Diego ..... 110 120 01x—6 13 1
Montefusco, Heaverlo (6), Caldwell (7) and Ehl, Sadek (7); Freisleben (6-1) and Kendall. L—Montefusco (7-7). HR—Grubb (3d). W—Davis (3d). Thomasson (1st).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston ..... 000 000 000—0 2 0
Baltimore ..... 001 000 10x—2 5 1
Tiant (8-5) and Fisk; Garland (7-0) and Duncan. HR—Belanger (1st).

Cleveland ..... 000 000 000—0 3 0
New York ..... 013 200 21x—6 9 1
Eckersley, Beskey (8) and Fosse; Figueroa (8-4) and Munson. L—Eckersley (3-6).

Chicago ..... 000 000 001 01—2 10 1
Kansas City ..... 100 000 000 00—1 9 0
Barrios, Hamilton (10) and Downing; Splittorff, Hall (10), Littell (11). W—Hamilton (3-3). L—Hall (1-1).

Detroit ..... 000 020 000 01—3 11 0
Milwaukee ..... 000 000 002 00—2 10 0
Buhle, Miller (9) and Freehan; Slaton (8-5) and Porter. W—Miller (5-3). HR—Ogilvie (6th).

Texas ..... 000 000 000 1—1 6 0
Oakland ..... 000 000 000 0—0 1 0
Blyleven (5-8) and Sundberg; Mitchell (3-4) and Haney, Healey (9). HR—Grieve (8th).

Minnesota ... 000 010 000 0—1 8 1
California ... 000 100 000 1—2 8 2
Goltz (7-4) and Wynegar; Ross (5-8) and Etcheberren. HR—Davis (2d).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	39	22	.639	—
Baltimore	31	21	.596	3
Cleveland	30	30	.500	8
Boston	29	31	.483	9
Detroit	28	33	.459	10 1/2
Milwaukee	24	34	.414	13
Western Division				
Kansas City	30	23	.529	—
Texas	33	27	.550	5
Oakland	32	33	.492	8 1/2
Minnesota	29	33	.468	10
Chicago	28	33	.467	10
California	28	40	.412	14

Monday's Results

Baltimore 2, Boston 0.
New York 6, Cleveland 0.
Chicago 2, Kansas City 1.
Detroit 3, Milwaukee 2.
California 2, Minnesota 1.
Texas 1, Oakland 0.

Tuesday's Games

Texas at Oakland, n.
Minnesota at California, n.
Chicago at Kansas City, n.
Detroit at Milwaukee, n.
Boston at Baltimore, n.
Cleveland at New York, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	39	22	.639	—
Pittsburgh	35	26	.574	3 1/2
New York	33	28	.541	5 1/2
St. Louis	29	28	.446	10 1/2
Chicago	28	35	.438	11
Montreal	23	36	.378	15
Western Division				
Cincinnati	41	25	.621	—
Los Angeles	37	30	.552	4 1/2
San Diego	35	29	.547	5
Houston	30	35	.455	11
Atlanta	26	36	.419	12
San Francisco	25	43	.368	17

Monday's Results

Philadelphia 8, Montreal 3.
Atlanta 11, Houston 9.
Cincinnati 3, Los Angeles 1.
St. Louis 7, New York 2.
San Diego 6, San Francisco 3.

Tuesday's Games

Pittsburgh at Chicago, n.
Montreal at Philadelphia, n.
Houston at Atlanta, n.
Los Angeles at Cincinnati, n.
San Francisco at San Diego, n.
New York at St. Louis, n.

N. Koreans Stay Home

HAMILTON, Canada, June 22 (AP).—The North Korean women's basketball team has withdrawn from a 12-day Olympic qualifying tournament which begins today, tournament organizers said yesterday. No reason was given for the withdrawal.

Marlboro



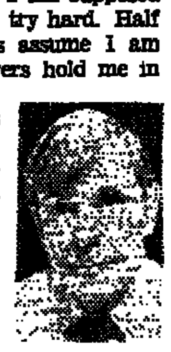
Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

Observer

Strike Four Called

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—As a baseball fan, I realize I am supposed to be dumb and I try hard. Half the sports writers assume I am an idiot, the players hold me in contempt, those company finks who describe games on television assume I am too stupid to tell a real reporter from a shill, and the club owner—well, the club owners deserve a book on the subject of how to get rich by never underestimating the stupidity of the fans.



Baker

But I am unable to shudder with dismay because Charles Finley sold three human beings he owned in Oakland to buyers in Boston and New York. My first reaction to the news that he had cleared a cool $3.5 million in the flesh market was a satisfied confirmation of my suspicion that Finley is the smartest operator in baseball.

Because of recent legal changes in the law governing club owners' ownership of people, Finley was about to lose the chance to market those three bodies for any price at all. By getting them sold before his title to them became void, he turned a total loss into a tidy sum of cash.

* * *

It was the wrong thing for a fan to think. The next day's paper laid out the proper line. Finley's sale was bad for baseball.

These are terrible words, the worst that tongue can utter among the faithful. I have never risen to them with true believer's zeal. It seems to me that almost everything that has happened in baseball lately, except last fall's World Series, has been disastrous for baseball. It is hard to get upset by something that is merely bad for baseball.

Nevertheless, the incantation had been uttered and, being a true fan, I put on my dunce cap and tried to follow the argument. It required mind-buckling labors at nincompoopery. First there was the uproar about its being disgraceful to sell players for cash, like so much baled cotton.

No fan with his half-a-brain could accept this. The great Babe Ruth himself was sold for a mere sheaf of bucks, by the Boston Red Sox to the Yankees. Did these whiners mean that the Babe's going to the Bronx and building the House That Ruth Built was bad for baseball? Connie Mack had trafficked widely in bodies almost as glorious, and was in the Hall of Fame. The Hall of Fame was bad for baseball!

Well, there was the complaint that rich teams which could afford to buy would end up owning all the talent and make it impossible for other teams ever to win championships. This was an unpersuasive argument for a fan who had paid 50 cents per stomach spasm to eat cold hotdogs in the realm of the Washington Senators, who hadn't won a championship since the Bank Holida .

* * *

In some towns, the best the fans could hope for was a perpetual loser because, if your team started winning, the club owner promptly moved it to another town. Calvin Griffith did this with the Senators and Walter O'Malley with the old Brooklyn Dodgers. As a fan, you are resigned to the truth that money brings perpetual winners to some towns and that occasional winners in other towns means you will shortly see your team moved across the continent.

Finally, fans were asked to believe that sordid cash transactions would leave them cynical and embittered, that we would now look upon baseball as a crass commercial operation instead of the national pastime.

This is the ultimate insult to the fan's intelligence. I am willing to work hard at being dumb enough to suit this gang of sharpsters, so long as they play the game occasionally between multimillion-dollar heists, but, even as a fan, I can't be stupid enough to weep at the discovery that they aren't the kind of folks who would rather be running a church supper.

Stokely Carmichael Lowers His Voice

By William Overend

LOS ANGELES—His basic goal hasn't changed much in 10 years. But Stokely Carmichael has changed his strategy and the revolutionary rhetoric is less simplistic now. Carmichael has returned to the United States from Africa and is back on the lecture circuit crusading for the ultimate overthrow of the U.S. capitalistic system.



Stokely Carmichael —on the lecture circuit in the United States.

Unlike many other revolutionary figures of the '60s, Carmichael hasn't softened his opposition to the capitalistic system. But he has lowered his voice. A resident of Guinea since 1969, Carmichael no longer places a major emphasis on encouraging open rebellion in the United States in the immediate future. Instead, he now sees the first step to revolution here as being the "total liberation and unification of Africa under scientific socialism."

Carmichael paused in Los Angeles to discuss his views on revolutionary politics and the progress of blacks in the United States. He had been in the United States on a speaking tour to raise funds for his All-African People's Revolutionary party, formed in 1971.

"Despite what the media say about blacks in this country," Carmichael said, "the black mood is growing more revolutionary here by leaps and bounds. There's been some progress, obviously. But it is deceiving. Blacks don't think they're better off today. Even whites know they're not better off. America is ripe for revolutionary ideas, more than in the '60s, because white America had confidence in the system in the '60s. They don't have that anymore. They can see for themselves that the system isn't working. Most people don't even bother to vote anymore. They know it doesn't mean anything."

Ten years ago, Carmichael's slogan of black power transformed him into one of the media celebrities of the decade. He frightened much of white America, moving from city to city during the riot years, advocating revolution and violence as head of the militant Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He was arrested more than 30 times and police accused him of direct responsibility for inciting riots in at least three major cities.

Later, Carmichael became honorary prime minister of the Black Panther party. In 1967, he traveled to Cuba, Algeria and North Vietnam, where Hanoi radio quoted him as calling for total victory for the North Vietnamese over the United States. His comments outraged many members of Congress, including Sen. Barry Goldwater, who demanded that Carmichael be tried for treason and executed if found guilty.

It was a chaotic period for black leadership in the United States and many blacks were almost as outspoken as Goldwater in denouncing Carmichael. Whitney Young Jr., the late director of the National Urban League, said that blacks needed Carmichael "like they need a hole in the head." His following, Young said, consisted of "about 50 Negroes and 5,000 white reporters."

Then, in 1969, after marrying African singer Miriam Makeba, Carmichael left the United States to settle permanently in Guinea. Already, he had spoken repeatedly of the need for black Americans to unite with other nonwhites of the Third-World nations. "We've got to hook up with our nonwhite brothers across the world because they are fighting a system that oppresses and exploits them, the very same thing we are fighting," he said in 1968.

Today, at 34, Michael no longer regards himself as an American, although he decided not to renounce his citizenship for reasons of "convenience." He is a private citizen of Guinea, he said. His immediate goal is to bring all of black Africa under a single government, with one leader, one army, one representative at the United Nations. "When Africa is united it will be respected," Carmichael said a few years ago. "When Africa is organized it will be strong."

Carmichael now lives in the village of Dalaba, in the mountains outside Conakry. He said that all the money he makes from speaking appearances in the United States goes to his All-African poltical movement. He and Miss Makeba live in an African-style home with three bedrooms and a thatched roof. Personal living expenses, which Carmichael estimates at less than $10,000 a year, are provided by his wife's concert performances.

In 1969, Carmichael formally broke his relationship with the Black Panther party, denouncing its alliances with whites. The Panthers responded that they were glad to be rid of him, issuing a statement that, "You can't fight racism with racism." Today Carmichael remains scornful of many of his former fellow black revolutionaries of the '60s, particularly Eldridge Cleaver.

"I'm a revolutionary," Carmichael said. "Cleaver couldn't be a revolutionary. A revolutionary is a principled man."

As Carmichael sees it, only when Africa becomes united will American blacks have a sufficient power base to use in the struggle against racism, which he views as a permanent aspect of the capitalist system. Once Africa becomes a unified socialist power, he believes, U.S. blacks will be free either to return to "mother Africa" or remain in the United States to launch the next phase of the continuing struggle to topple capitalism.

Although he uses the jargon of Marxism-Leninism, Carmichael describes himself as an Nkrumahist, strongly influenced by the writings of the former president of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah, who died in 1972. In essence, he said, his philosophy is one of applying socialist theory to the unique political conditions of Africa. He regards the ultimate unification of black Africa as inevitable, just as he regards the eventual fall of U.S. capitalism as inevitable. But he has no timetable for either.

There is no doubt as Carmichael speaks that he is a very serious man. From his perspective, it's clear that he's come a long way since he first became involved with the more militant wing of the civil rights movement at the age of 18. How have the years changed him? There isn't the slightest hesitation in his answer: "I've become more knowledgeable, more experienced and more determined."

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: *FBI Probed a Woman, A Friend of Nixon's*

For two years the Federal Bureau of Investigation probed the background of a Hong Kong woman, a friend of former President Richard Nixon, to determine whether she was an intelligence agent, The New York Times reported Tuesday. The FBI began investigating Marianne Liu, a hostess at the Hong Kong Hilton in 1967 before Nixon was elected to his first term in office. The Times, quoting sources close to the case, said Nixon was not told of the probe and that the then FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover was not informed of it *until after the probe had been* ended by "middle level bureaucrats." Reporting in The Times, John M. Crewdson says that, according to what he learned in numerous interviews, the FBI never found any evidence suggesting "that Mrs. Liu was an intelligence agent, that Nixon maintained an intimate relationship with her or that their friendship represented a threat to national security." Mrs. Liu, 44, who is separated from her husband, is now a naturalized American citizen, living in San Gabriel, Calif. Mrs. Liu told The Times that she first met Nixon when he was vice-president and she was a part-time tour-guide hostess at a Hong Kong travel agency. She saw him on *several occasions after* that but said that she and Nixon had never been intimate. Mrs. Liu told Crewdson that Nixon had offered to help her if she ever decided to emigrate to the United States but that she never asked him for help. When she first moved to the United States, she lived in Whittier, Calif., several blocks from the Nixon family home.

* * *

A woman plebe at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in King's Point, N.Y., has resigned under pressure because she allegedly had sexual relations with a male student. The male student, a senior, however, was not forced to leave, according to an academy spokesman. Neither was identified. The woman left King's Point in April after the incident, which took place in March. The incident was confirmed Monday by Capt. Charles Renick. Asked about the apparent discrepancy in attitude, Capt. Renick said, "It's a ticklish situation because you're talking about a couple [of] young people here. We have [at] King's Point what we call [a] 'total person' concept. If a pe[r]son has a poor academic reco[rd] they may be treated one wa[y] and if they have a good recor[d,] if they've made good grades, ha[d] no previous infraction, says [h]e been on probation—they may [be] treated another way."



Andy Devine hospitalized

* * *

Actor Andy Devine, 70, was [in] serious condition Monday in [a] Santa Rosa, Calif., hospital whe[re] he has been undergoing dialys[is.] Devine went into the hospital l[ast] week with kidney failure.

* * *

Richard Dennis, 35, a scho[ol] teacher in Stamford, Conn., h[as] begun a year's maternity lea[ve.] Dennis's wife expects a baby Ju[ly] 7 and the Stamford School Boa[rd] says that any teacher "upon t[he] birth or adoption of a child" [is] entitled to up to two years' lea[ve] of absence. "I'll lose a who[le] year's salary," he said, "but I['m] going to gain a lot of things th[at] can't be measured in dollars. [A] lot of other men would probal[bly] like to take child-care leav[e] when their wives have babie[s,"] he added, "but they won't perm[it] themselves to because ours is [a] society where productivity is a[n] important. Most people measu[re] themselves in relation to vario[us] yardsticks of success."

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COMFORTABLE modern lake-side chateau, Aug. - Sept. Servants available, mid-way Geneva-Lyons. Tel.: 203-966-5831, evenings, or write: Attwood, 423 Carter St., New Canaan, Conn. 06840.

VILLA TO LET from July 1st between Cannes and St.-Raphaël. Sleeps 4. Facing sea. 5 mins. beach, fully furnished. Telephone to: Brown (94) 44.15.72.

RENT VILLA, RAYOL, COTE D'AZUR, near Nice beach, 5 bedrooms + bath, garden. July 4-31 or Aug. 1-15. No agent. Tel., Paris: 970.75.39.

CANADA

OLYMPIC SUMMER IN THE LAURENTIANS, 40 min. Montreal. New chalet, 3 bedrooms, completely furnished. All summer, $2,500. For sale: $75,000. Resort Properties Intl., Box 2,752, Palm Beach, Fla., 33480. (305) 659-0866.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Holland Park: Lovely 6-room townhouse. All luxury conveniences. Private street. Ample parking. Furnished or semi-furnished. Available mid-July. Tel.: 01-603.8842 or 01-235 0920.

LONDON, Kensington. Quiet exclusive house, large garden, garage, 3 receptions, 4 beds, luxuriously curtained, carpeted, ultra-modern kitchen. To let any period, from 6 months to 2 years. Tel.: 01 937 9057.

LONDON W.1. Luxury 3 rooms, no agent. Free June 26 to Sept. 25, £80 per week. Phone: London, 935 3209.

ASCOT AGENCY for luxury accommodation in London. 01-486 1161.

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OLD ROME. Elegant top-floor flat, terrace, suit couple, free August, $310 or until Sept. 15, $450. References required. Tel.: Rome 5816630 or write: Box 520, Tribune, Mercede 55, Rome.

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Modern villa, 350 sq.m. living space, of which 100 sq.m. is large reception. 5,000 sq.m. land. Price: Fr. 1,450,000. Tel.: 970.08.45.

PALAIS DU LUXEMBOURG: Beautiful apartment on garden, reception, 4 bedrooms, 4 baths, 220 sq.m. INTER URBIS, 522.11.41.

MARAIS, RUE DES ARCHIVES: Magnificent 6 rooms, all comfort, big kitchen, 169 m2, 17th-century building. Tel.: 271.87.90.

7th: Pretty living + bedroom. Fr. 350,000, old building. 380.35.31.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

MARAIS: In high-class building, 160 sq.m. FACING SOUTH, DUPLEX atelier. 260.24.88 & 260.72.24. ZANNETTACCI.

MARAIS: Exceptional top-floor artist's atelier, triplex, 193 m2, possible parking. Fr. 1,450,000. Tel.: 720.31.74.

NEUILLY: Private townhouse. Impeccable, modern decor, elevator, about 400 sq.m., garden, terrace. Tel.: 527.42.55.

16th, on RANELAGH: Beautiful apartments, about 300 sq.m., high floor, beautiful receptions, quiet, greenery, sunny, maids' rooms and garages. Telephone: 527.42.55.

8th, NEAR MONTAIGNE: High floor, 200 sq.m. apartment, very good condition, quiet, sunny, maids' rooms, garages. Phone: 527.42.55.

GEORGE-V: Prestige building, fifth floor, luxurious 2-room apartment. Call: INTER URBIS. 522.11.41.

FRENCH PROVINCES

COTE D'AZUR: Large elegant villa, overlooking Beaulieu Marina, and Cap Ferrat, separate staff accommodation, guest cottage, exercise pool, sauna, gym, magnificent mature garden. F.F. 2.4 million, antique furniture optional. Tel.: (France), (93) 01 03 01/01 00 44.

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Ancient farms, old estates, abandoned chapels, venerable parks, age-old gardens, ancestral palaces and manors in **TUSCANY, ITALY, South France,** available for purchase. Information from: Aeberseld & Digenti, Walchestrasse 17, 8006 Zurich, Switzerland Telephone: (01) 28.95.85.

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Private individual sells to another superb apartment, around 250 sq.m., very luxurious, high class, recently redone by decorator. All comfort, American kitchen, large terrace about 200 sq.m. with splendid view on palais, mountains & sea. 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, double living, 2 independent bedrooms, garage. Tel.: Paris 727.13.46 or Monaco 30.83.72 or write: Havas. Contact: 156 Bld. Haussmann, 75008, Paris, under reference: 60.768.

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VALE DO LOBO - ALGARVE: 7 hectares pine land, 800 meters from sea, limited by Vale do Lobo, Golf Course. Urbanisation Plan existent. Extraordinary opportunity. For sale in totality or in Partnership. Write: PROPRIEDADES, Ave. 5 de Outubro, 28, ALBUFEIRA, ALGARVE (PORTUGAL).

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For sale, possibility for nonresident aliens, drastically reduced apartments with view on the lake of Geneva and Alps, ranging from 1 to 3 bedrooms. Address your inquiries to: DAGESCO S.A. 44 General-Guisan, CH-1009 PULLY. Tl: 027/29.59.71, Looking for agents.

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SWITZERLAND. For sale, near Lausanne, some residential flats in very modern building. Lovely view. Swimming-pool and sauna. Apply: Gérances de Luze, P.O.B. 150, 1110 MORGES.

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VERY LUXURIOUS quiet furnished apartment or house required for English gentleman and family. Avenue Foch preferred. Approximately 600 meters with 5 double bedrooms and appropriate staff accommodation. Would prefer resident staff. A substantial dollar rental for the period September 1, 1976, to March 31, 1977. Box 1,438, I.H.T., 28 Great Queen Street, London, WC2, or Tel.: New York, 212.486 5333.

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Seeks qualified teachers with minimum two years experience in one or more of TEFL, Linguistics, Phonetics, Language Laboratory, Literature (especially 1600-1800). Only considers FULL applications with: very detailed academic vitae, current recommendations, degree proof, transcript of courses / grades. Salary Iranian Rials 92,400 (M.A.) to 125,525 (Ph.D.) monthly (current exchange about Rls. 70 to U.S. $1), plus other benefits. Begin work August 22. Please apply to: English Department, College of Literature & Humanities, Jundi Shapur University, Ahvaz, Iran.

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Being accepted for teacher of history grades 7-12 for school year 1976-77. Send C.V. to Director, Institut auf dem Rosenberg, St. Gallen, CH-9000 Switzerland.

WALL STREET INSTITUTIONAL Research Firm opening small office in Paris seeks assistant, with secretarial skills to general manager. Perfectly bilingual French-English. NYSE registration, and German helpful. Opportunity to advance. Call: 956.33.34.

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ATTRACTIVE young lady, fluent English French/German/Italian, industrial interpreter PR free to travel also temporary. Legal background. Call: Paris, 591.81.00 from 10 to 12 a.m.

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Has available, for immediate placements, several bilingual [se]cretaries, administrative [as]sistants, receptionists, telephone & [telex] operators. Call: Kelly Girl, 584.32.10 or 538.52.03.

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English & Arabic mother tongue, Middle aged lady seeks secretarial substitute work for whole month of July or after 2nd half August through September. Preferably Arab countries. Pays own [trans]port, expenses. Write: Box 11,771, Herald, Paris.

U.S. CITIZEN, 31, Ph. D., fluent German, experienced in hotels and teaching, well traveled, seeks challenging entry level position preferably [in] many but anywhere considered. Box 11,770, Herald, Paris.

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NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. [...] ing, Den Brielstraat 12, A[ms]terdam 1015. (Tel.: 228535. Telex: 15441.)

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SWITZERLAND: Mr. Marsh[...], Walter, Ave. des Deserts [...] 1009 Pully/Lausanne. Tel. (021)-28.39.57.

U.S.A.: Mr. Frank Fortorell[a], International Herald Tribune, 444 Madison Ave., New York 10022. (Tel.: (212) 752-38-9[...])

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